The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1970

MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT
M1L 1Z8

The Canadian Rose Annual

1970

THEO MAYER

EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario

Preface

AS WE ENTER the last thirty years of this eventful century, it is interesting to note that the Canadian Rose Annual is nearly sixty years old. The first one—issued by the old Rose Society of Ontario—appeared in 1913, and with a few exceptions (notably the years 1943-1948) has been published every spring since then, with its size and scope considerably broadened after the Society went national in 1955. We hope that Canadian rose lovers will peruse this edition with the same interest that its forerunners have enjoyed.

Mr. Harold Cross, whose devotion to our Society's work has been outstanding, found it necessary to discontinue editing the "Clearing House", a feature which his effort and understanding had made a hallmark in past Annuals. We shall all miss his enthusiasm. Fortunately, Jack Duffill and Audrey Guadagni of Greater Montreal volunteered to take over, and all of you who study the pages of this year's "Clearing House" will agree that they have done a wonderful job in carrying on Harold's work. The willingness and knowledge that they have displayed are rare, and to Jack and Audrey we owe our most sincere gratitude.

Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg merits our thanks for another excellent job in compiling the "Rose Analysis" and to all our reporters we offer an accolade for their contributions.

We urge readers to patronize our advertisers whose support has done much to make this yearbook possible.

We thank the Royal National Rose Society for their kindness in permitting us to reproduce the colored pictures in this book.

While this Annual contains several articles on culture, we would like to use more such material in future years, particularly comments on problems which are specifically Canadian. We beseech Canadian rose growers to submit manuscripts for our consideration.

May 1970 be successful for you in every way; in particular may you derive peace and contentment from pleasant days spent in the rose garden.

THEO MAYER

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of
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and its predecessor
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

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*Deceased

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American Rose Society
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Barrie Horticultural Society
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Belleville Horticultural Society
Bermuda Rose Society
Bobcaygeon Horticultural Society
Brampton Horticultural Society
Brantford Horticultural Society
Calgary Horticultural Society
Calgary Rose Society
Cloverleaf Garden Club
Detroit Rose Society
Don Mills Horticultural Society
Duluth Rose Society
Dunneville Horticultural Society
Edmonton Horticultural Society
Garden Club of Kitchener
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Golden Bear Rose Society
Greater Windsor Horticultural Society
Greenfield Park Horticultural Society
Grosse Pointe Rose Society
Guelph Horticultural Society
Halifax Horticultural Society
Hamilton and District Rose Society
Hanover Horticultural Society
Horticultural Society of Two Mountains
Israel Rose Society
LaSalle Horticultural Society
Leaside Garden Club
Long Island Rose Society
Metro Rose Society of Detroit
Mimico Horticultural Society
Minnesota Rose Society
Montreal West Horticultural Society
Mount Hamilton Horticultural Society
National Rose Society of Queensland
Niagara Frontier Rose Society
Northeastern Michigan Rosarian Society
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Vancouver Rose Society
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Waterloo Horticultural Society
Windsor Rose Society
Winnipeg Horticultural Society

A Message from the President

AS I LOOK BACK over the past years and try to assess our successes and failures, I feel encouraged to step into the seventies with confidence and enthusiasm. The Society has weathered a period that presented problems of finance, membership, and expanded service to our members, and we now look forward to the next decade with hope and encouragement. Your directors feel deeply conscious of their responsibilities, and their support and guidance in conducting the affairs of the society gives me, as your president, a great feeling of gratitude and pleasure.

You will be aware by now of the decision to increase the annual dues for membership. This was not done without lengthy discussions and a searching analysis of our financial position to attempt to carry on at the old rates. I am sure you will agree with this decision. It was so evident that increased costs of all our services—postage, the annual printing, etc., left us with no alternative. We hope we have your full support as indicated by your continuing membership and your efforts to enroll new members to keep the society healthy and progresive.

The decision to hold the National Rose show in Winnipeg, in conjunction with the International Flower show in August 1970, follows the society's policy of holding the show in as many locations across Canada as is possible. It is hoped the members will give it full support by either competing or possibly arranging to take a summer trip and enjoy that well recognized "Western hospitality".

Another accomplishment during the past year is the compiling of the new "colour classification" list. The chairwoman, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, and her committee are deserving of our grateful thanks for the hours of research and study entailed in bringing these lists up to date.

In the next few years we will see some very interesting developments in rose culture—classification, research of diseases, development of new insecticides and fungicides, etc. They are

being studied from Australia to Poland, from England to Israel to say nothing of our research in Canada and the United States. Out of all these studies I am sure we will find answers to some of the problems that plague rosarians, be it a dozen rose bushes in your home garden or the expansive plantings in community and international gardens.

And so with hope and anticipation we pick up and turn the pages of a new rose catalogue to choose those new additions to our gardens, knowing well that the efforts we expended will be rewarding. The aching back and the calloused hands are badges to be worn with pride, and the pleasure of seeing the early morning light glistening on the dew of newly opened petals brings a feeling of peace and contentment that cannot be found except in a garden.

May you realize all your dreams and find the joy and satisfaction that your efforts deserve in the coming year.

F. E. (Mike) Goulding

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. P. A. MacDougall, *Secretary*

The fifteenth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, October 4th, 1969 at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards' Gardens, Don Mills, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 2.00 p.m. by the President, Mr. F. E. Goulding, who presided, while Mrs. McDougall acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The President welcomed all in attendance, especially those members who put forth the effort to attend which necessitated a lengthy trip. Many parts of Ontario were represented.

Before proceeding with the meeting the President requested assurance from the Secretary that a quorum was present and that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws.

Upon a motion made by Mr. Leo Brown and seconded by Mr. Ferguson the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 5th, 1968, and recorded in the 1969 Annual, were accepted as published.

It was moved by Mr. V. Taylor and seconded by Mr. J. Blair that the following new Directors be appointed for a three year term as of January 1970: Mr. J. E. Bradshaw, Mr. E. D. Goulding, Mr. R. Peirce, Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky.

After our Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Carswell, presented his Annual Report he moved it be accepted for audit, seconded by Mr. Val Taylor. Mr. Carswell also moved that we retain our Auditors, Mr. R. D. Foster and Mr. J. Blair for 1970—the motion was seconded by Mr. E. Hill and carried.

Our Membership Chairman, Mr. G. L. Peterson, read the Amendment of By-law No. 3, recommended by the Board of Directors at a meeting on September 18th, as follows: "There

shall be Three classes of Membership and each class shall pay an annual or triennial fee or otherwise, as hereinafter set out:

	One Year	*Three Years*
Regular	$8.00	$20.00
Affiliate (Societies)	10.00	
Life	75.00	

Mr. Peterson moved that the fees be amended as read—seconded by Mr. G. Chamberlain and unanimously carried.

The President's address to the meeting follows:

"As I address you this afternoon I do so with some feelings of regret, for it reminds me that another season is drawing to a close. We will be storing away our pruners, sprayers and cultivators in a few short weeks. On days such as this, with good weather still favouring us, we will put off as long as possible the search for the snow shovel and snow boots—to say nothing about putting up the storm windows.

In reviewing the past year, despite the vagaries of the weather we have had, I think I can honestly say it has been a fairly successful one—even with the lack of rain, at least in this area. But while rose growers may complain, at least the cottagers and campers will declare it to be one of the best for some years past. We just can't please everybody.

Your society has had an active year. The National Show held in this location on June 22nd could be recorded as being quite successful. The blooms displayed were a credit to rosarians who participated. A vote of thanks to the show chairman, Mr. John Schloen, and his committees is well deserved. A full report of the snow will be published in the 1970 Rose Annual.

If I am to hand out plaudits, I would be very remiss if I failed to mention the Editor of the Rose Annual, Mr. Theo Mayer, who has produced another excellent volume to be read, studied and enjoyed before gracing your bookshelves.

Our Bulletins, edited and produced by our most capable, co-operative (as well as humorous) Bob Vezina, are one of the highlights of our service. I know that they are awaited eagerly by every member and read with interest and pleasure. We could make the editor happier if members would help him in the task

of producing the Bulletin by flooding him with material—your gardening experiences, helpful hints, and any information that would be of interest to other members.

Our Secretary, Mrs. Betty McDougall, without whose help I'm afraid we would flounder, deserves a special vote of thanks. Her untiring efforts to keep the society functioning smoothly are greatly appreciated.

Other activities of the society include visits to affiliated Rose Societies and supplying them on request with speakers and judges for their shows. In the past year visits were made to St. Catharines, Swansea, Richmond Hill, Niagara Frontier in Kenmore, N.Y., Oshawa and Pickering to name a few.

Our slide and film library has had many requests and they have been loaned to societies on eight occasions, such as Horticultural Societies in Flin Flon, London, Buffalo, Goderich and Ayr to mention a few. We still wish to enlarge this slide library and members are requested to loan some of their prize pictures so that copies could be made for our library.

Another activity that helps to keep the society's name before the public and increase our membership is staffing an information and membership table at some of the nurseries during their fall displays and rose exhibitions. This year we were in attendance at Pinehaven, White Rose, and the Sheridan centre in Montreal. The society appreciates the invitation and opportunity to be in attendance at these displays.

All these activities require considerable planning and organizing. The efforts of those who participated are greatly appreciated. In order to increase this phase of our activities, we do need more volunteers. So, if you have time and would like to help, we would be pleased to have your name.

It is with regret that I bring to your attention the passing of three of our valued members:

Mrs. Mona Willinsky—a former director
Mr. W. J. Keenan—a past president and former director
Mr. A. A. Norton—a former director and Treasurer

They will be greatly missed by the Society. We have also lost the active participation of two of our directors, who, because of health or other commitments, have found it necessary to resign

from the Board of Directors. I refer to Mr. Bob Lyle, who has been a faithful and energetic worker for the Society, and who acted as chairman of the show committee and produced some of our most successful shows. We wish him a speedy return to good health. In addition I wish to thank Mr. Herb Cook, a director who was willing to give unstintingly of his time and effort. The keen interest of these two gentlemen will be greatly missed.

I would be remiss at this time if I didn't make a plea for greater participation in our activities from the members. As you know most of the work falls on the shoulders of a very few keen and enthusiastic workers. I'm sure each one of you would find considerable enjoyment and pleasure in taking a more active part —a few hours of your time would considerably ease the burden of the 'few.'

You have received the Treasurer's Report, and, although we are still solvent, we will be facing a situation next year and the following years of an increasing demand on our limited resources. The unfortunate increases in the cost of all our activities gives grave concern to your directors. We feel it would be most undesirable to have to curtail or discontinue some of the services to our members. One of the major items, of course, is our Annual. It is a publication of which we are justly proud and it is our wish to continue it in its present format. The quotes from printers have indicated a considerable increase in the cost of production. The cost of postage has increased as well as packaging, stationery, etc. Our present membership fee falls short of meeting all the Society's expenses, and, if it were not for a small profit from the annual National Show, we would be in financial difficulties.

After a study of our financial position, we found that our attempts to find ways and means to finance on our membership fee were unsuccessful. As a result, there will be a motion presented to this meeting to approve a resolution to increase our annual fees. We hope you will support your directors in this motion. This decision is presented with regret by your directors but is necessary for the continuation of our Society as a healthy, active, progressive organization.

In closing my remarks I must express my sincere thanks to all the members and officers who have given me their support

during the past year. Without it we would not be able to look back and say, 'This has been a pretty good year.' May 1970 be bigger and better.

Before I forget, I wish to advise you that the National Rose Show for 1970 will be held in Winnipeg in the month of August. This will be in conjunction with the Winnipeg Centennial Celebration. We hope that some of the members may be able to attend.

Toronto will hold a Regional Show in this location as usual."

Mr. Leo Brown, Programme Committee Chairman then took over the meeting and presented a most interesting and informative film in colour, taken in the grounds of the National Rose Society Headquarters. We were taken through each phase from the time the spade was first put into the sod, the digging of the bed, planting, pruning, spraying, and putting the roses to bed for the winter.

During the business part of the meeting the Show roses were being judged, results of which were—Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky again winning highest aggregate score and Mrs. C. Finch winning the highest score in the Decorative class.

Last but by no means least, were the lovely refreshments supplied by Mrs. R. M. Brophy and Mrs. J. Schloen.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1969

Cash in Bank January 1, 1969	$1,797.81	
Dominion of Canada Bond	1,000.00	$ 2,797.81
Receipts		
Membership Dues	5,489.35	
Advertising in Annual	1,760.00	
Sale of Annuals	51.50	
Donations	200.00	
National Rose Show	1,967.91	
Sale of Medals	30.50	
Bank Interest (non-chequeing a/c)	50.73	
Returned Cheques	20.30–	
Cheques Made Good	20.00	9,549.69
		$12,347.50
Disbursements		
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	$ 681.33	
Postage	273.99	
Honorarium and Casual Help	632.60	
Publishing Rose Annual	5,767.04	
Bulletins	994.54	
Members Services	81.13	
Rent & Storage	426.50	
National Rose Show	1,588.84	
Annual and Spring Meetings	106.57	
Medals, Trophies & Engraving	486.83	
Publicity and Advertising	35.10	
Insurance	66.52	
Lawyers' Fees	50.00	
Bank Charges	13.35	11,204.34
Cash in Bank December 31, 1969		157.12
Dominion of Canada Bearer Bond		1,000.00
		12,361.46
Outstanding Cheques Nos. 16 and 17		–13.96
		$12,347.50

Audited January 30, 1970
JACK BLAIR
Auditor
R. D. FOSTER
Auditor

A. C. CARSWELL, *Treasurer*

Canadian National Rose Show 1969

Sheila Jupp

The National Show was held again this year at the Civic Garden Centre in Edward's Gardens, Toronto, on Sunday, June 22nd, and officially opened at 1:30 p.m. by C.R.S. President Lt. Col. F. E. Goulding.

The weather was delightful, attendance excellent and the roses superb. It may be remembered that last year a strike involving the Toronto Island ferries greatly increased numbers at other parks. This year we were well pleased to be without this boost to the attendance and, while there was some waiting because of the crowds, the all-round situation was much better. The ladies of the Milne House Garden Club look charming in their old-time dress, and strike just the right note in sales promotion as they circulate through the park with their trays of roses.

It is always pleasing and encouraging to note the interest in the Show as evidenced by visitors from out of town, and in some cases from really far-off places. A brief spot check of the parking lot early in the afternoon showed buses chartered by the East Hamilton Horticultural Society, Huntsville Horticultural and Oshawa Horticultural—there were probably others later. One large and enthusiastic group of Senior Citizens came in two busloads from Fir Valley Court in Scarborough. I also talked to couples from Newcastle, Ontario, and Vancouver, B.C., while Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Strawn came all the way from Garden Grove, California. These were spectators, but exhibitors also come in their numbers from Hamilton, London, Windsor and Peterborough, Ontario, or send their exhibits by air from even farther afield.

The panel of Judges, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Nina Marshall, this year consisted of: Specimen Section – Mr. Bob Keith, Mr. Tom Graham, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. John Bradshaw, Mr. Bill Hartnoll, Mr. Orville Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Earl, Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Mrs. W. A. Harris, Mrs. B. Crowe and Mr. Peter Schloen; Decorative Section—Mrs. Douglas Bryce and Mrs. H.V. Johnson. This is an area of a show all too often overlooked, and the C.R.S. is fortunate to have had the help of these able people, to whom warm thanks and appreciation.

Once again a cold June brought disappointment to many Toronto exhibitors, but there were notable exceptions as the sheltered garden of Director Val Taylor in North Toronto produced a crop of beautiful blooms with winners in a number of classes, including three of the Major Awards; namely the Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy for the Best Rose in Show—Peace; The White Rose Nurseries Ltd. Challenge Trophy for the Best White Rose in Show—Pascali; and the McConnell Nurseries Ltd. Challenge Cup for the Best "Miss Canada" Rose in Show. Congratulations Mr. Taylor! The Red Rose Tea Trophy for the Best Red Rose in Show went to President Mike Goulding for Charles Mallerin, which does go to show that, if you have the patience to put up with this sprawling form of growth and sparse blooming habits, he will reward you now and again with a bloom of surpassing beauty. The Harkness Roses of England Silver Cup for the Best Decorative Arrangement in Show was won by Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn with an entrancing combination of Orangeade and Sarabande floribundas with English garden ivy, arranged in a most interesting pottery container and designed to hang "From the Rafters." Mr. George Magee of Windsor repeated his last year's triumph in the Grand Sweepstakes Award of the Sir Harry Oakes Trophy and the Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy for the Novice Sweepstakes Award went to Merle V. Holcomb.

The Trophy classes were again well filled and the C.R.S. Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in this section was won by Mr. William Connally of London, Ontario. George Magee took home to Windsor the C.R.S. Medal in the Hybrid Tea section and also the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal as aggregate winner in the Floribunda classes. It was good to see Mrs. Naismith back after missing a year due to

moving house—she took the C.R.S. Medal for aggregate in the Grandiflora section. Miniature roses continue to grow in popularity and entries increase in number each year. Two extra classes were added this year and all were well filled. In a close contest, Mr. J. V. Laffey edged out Mr. A. F. Chisholm for the C.R.S. Medal for highest aggregate score.

The big disappointment of the show was the absence of the beautiful roses from Vancouver, B.C. in the Airborne Class. We understand that a rare severe winter last year wrought havoc with the Vancouver roses and we certainly hope that this, combined with the demands of local shows around the same date, accounted for the absence of their contribution to the National. In the meantime, what was lost in quantity was made up in quality by the superb blooms sent by Mr. Charles Bauer of Lethbridge, Alberta, which won the C.R.S. Medal for him. Charlie Bauer has spent a number of patient years experimenting with polyethylene protection, with a view to advancing the natural Alberta blooming date of early July to meet the needs of the National in late June. He is well pleased with the results—who wouldn't be—and suggests that other members in colder areas follow his procedures and share the fun of participating, via the Airborne Class, in their National Show.

After a blank year last year, it was a great pleasure to receive entries again in the class for Affiliated Societies of the Canadian Rose Society. Windsor, Ontario, is to be particularly congratulated as first prize in this class went to the Windsor Rose Society and second to the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society. Considering the distance involved and the difficulty of transporting safely twelve roses in their own container, a special "A" for Effort is surely due to both these societies.

Amid all the congratulations, it was sad to see that some exhibitors had not been sufficiently careful in reading the Rules Governing Competition and/or the requirements specified for each class, and had suffered the consequences of disqualification. One of these rules states that all blooms must be legibly and correctly named, and the reason for this is obvious in the interests of all who visit the Show. A few such omissions may slip past the busy judges, but don't count on this. The safest method is to tag each rose as cut from the bush. Committee members are on

hand to help novices, but the experienced exhibitor should surely know 99% of his roses. For the remaining 1% of genuine uncertainty as to a variety, classification experts are available, but such aid should be sought in good time and not left till the last moment. In fact, many slip-ups are due to hasty preparation of exhibits in a last minute rush before entries close and could well be avoided by earlier arrival or, in the case of the local exhibitor with many entries, by placing some at least on the benches overnight. The controlled temperature of the hall keeps these in perfect condition—be sure to remember the water!

The feature item in the Show is always the Decorative Section, again this year under the most able Chairmanship of Mrs. R. A. Lyle, herself one of the very top artists in this field. Another such is Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn who, as mentioned earlier, was this year's winner of the Harkness Cup for the Best Decorative Arrangement in Show. These two experts actually tied in total aggregate points, with C.R.S. Medals going to both. In spite of the slightly late spring, there were more roses available locally than last year and this was reflected by the increased number of entries which made for better competition in some of the classes. Mrs. Lyle was pleased to note the increased number of individual exhibitors, some new and some, while not entirely new, achieving success following greater experience in exhibiting. In this connection, mention should be made of Miss M. Cox whose prize-winning "Tea Table Arrangement" was excellent and much admired. Mrs. Lyle would have liked more Miniature Arrangements, since these tiny gems are always fascinating to visitors—exhibitors please note!

Warm appreciation and thanks go to our faithful friends Calvert-Dale Estates Ltd., Concord Floral Co. and H. R. Mills Ltd., for their constant support and contributions of long-stemmed roses which add so much to the beauty of the platform and hallways and produce eager bidding at the concluding auction.

It was a good Show—it was a happy Show—and in this age of tension and frustration even one afternoon's respite through the contemplation of beauty must rate as a positive contribution for good. See you next year.

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at the 1969 Rose Show

Civic Garden Centre in Edward's Gardens, Toronto, Ontario
June 22nd, 1969

SECTION A — Canadian Rose Society National Trophy Classes

Class

1. *W. J. Kennan Challenge Bowl* — Four Specimen H.T. Blooms, each of four different varieties. Each variety to be in individual container — 1 G. H. Magee, 2 A. F. Chisholm, 3 W. M. Connolly.
2. *Miss Mable Stockely Challenge Trophy* — Luncheon Table Decoration (See Section S Class 91) —
   See Sec. S Class 91.
3. *Paul B. Saunders Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of New Roses — Introduced 1962 or later, one to three blooms, sprays or stems of at least six distinct varieties; shown in individual containers — 1 G. H. Magee, 2 V. Wales, 3 No Award.
4. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses. Three varieties, two stems of each, shown in individual containers — 1 Mrs. E. Holdsworth, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
5. *Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy* — Bowl of eight to twelve Specimen H.T. or H.P. Blooms. Container to be supplied by exhibitor — 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 J. Blair, 3 P. A. McDougall.
6. *Fred Blakeney Challenge Trophy* — One Specimen Bloom of a properly Registered H.T. Rose — Originated in Canada.
   Note: An Exhibitor may enter this class more than once, providing a different variety is used in each entry — 1 M. A. Cadsby (Miss Canada), 2 V. Taylor (Miss Canada), 3 Dr. C. M. Kenneger.

SECTION C — Regional Trophy Classes

7. *S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup* — Box of six Specimen Blooms, six distinct varieties, shown in C. R. S. boxes — 1 A. F. Chisholm, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 E. D. Goulding.
8. *H.M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Ten specimen H.T. roses, introduced within the last ten years (1958-1968). Separate varieties. Shown in individual containers — 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 J. Blair.

9. *The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy* – Three varieties, white, or near white H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers – 1 G. H. Magee, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 V Taylor.

10. *Frederick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy* – Three varieties yellow H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers – 1 Wm. Connolly, 2 No Award, 3 No Award.

11. *Sir William Meredith Trophy* – Three varieties, pink H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers – 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 S. Jenkins, 3 P. A. McDougall.

12. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy* – Three varieties red H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers – 1 Wm. Connolly, 2 S. Jenkins, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

13. *The Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy* – Three varieties blend or bicolour H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers – 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 V. Wales.

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest Aggregate score in Classes 9 to 13 inclusive – Wm. Connolly.

SECTION D – Hybrid Teas, Specimen Blooms

White or Near White

14. One specimen bloom Burnaby – 1 No Award, 2 R. B. Miller, 3 E. D. Goulding.

15. One specimen bloom any named variety except Burnaby – 1 G. L. Peterson (Pascali), 2 G. H. Magee (White Xmas), 3 V. Taylor (John F. Kennedy).

Light Yellow

16. One specimen bloom, any named variety – 1 Wm. Connolly, 2 G. H. Magee (Grandpa Dickson), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Grandpa Dickson).

Medium to Deep Yellow

17. One specimen bloom King's Ransom – 1 G. M. Magee, 2 Miss A. Godson, 3 No Award.

18. One specimen bloom, any named variety except King's Ransom – 1 Wm. Connolly (Summer Sunshine), 2 J. V. Laffey (Summer Sunshine), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Sunlight).

Yellow Blend

19. One specimen bloom, Peace – 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 G. M. Magee.

20. One specimen bloom, Peace, FULLY OPEN – centre not showing – 1 V. Taylor, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 G. Culver.

21. One specimen bloom, Sutter's Gold – 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 G. L. Peterson.

22. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Peace or Sutter's Gold – 1 V. Taylor (Diamond Jubilee), 2 V. Wales (G'Mere Jenny), 3 A. F. Chisholm (Garden Party).

Apricot and Orange Blend

23. One specimen bloom, any named variety – 1 S. Jenkins (Beauté), 2 P. A. McDougall (Tanya), 3 G. J. Patterson (Orange Flame).

Pale Pink

24. One specimen bloom, Michele Meilland – 1 S. Jenkins, 2 V. Taylor, 3 G. J. Patterson.

25. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Michele Meilland – 1 G. H. Magee (Legendary), 2 Mrs. H. Law, 3 Wm. Connolly (Royal Highness).

Medium Pink

26. One specimen bloom, Show Girl – 1 G. H. Magee, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 M. V. Holcomb.

27. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Show Girl –1 G. H. Magee (Gavotte), 2 P. A. McDougall (Eiffel Tower), 3 J. V. Laffey (Pink Favourite).

Pink Blend

28. One specimen bloom, Kordes Perfecta – 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 G. Culver.

29. One specimen bloom, Tiffany – 1 Wm. Connolly, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

30. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Kordes Perfecta or Tiffany – Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Confidence), 2 S. Jenkins (Guinevere), 3 G. H. Magee (Femina).

Deep Pink and Light Red

31. One specimen bloom, Superstar (Tropicana) – 1 G. H. Magee, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 T. C. Smith.

32. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Superstar – 1 G. H. Magee (Miss All American Beauty), 2 Wm. Connolly (Fragrant Cloud), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Rubaiyat).

Red

33. One specimen bloom, Chrysler Imperial – 1 V. Wales, 2 R. B. Miller, 3 Wm. Connolly.

34. One specimen bloom Crimson Glory – 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 V. Wales, 3 M. Clancy.

35. One specimen bloom, any named variety, except Crimson Glory or Chrysler Imperial – 1 F. N. Comper (Ena Harkness), 2 F. E. Goulding (Ena Harkness), 3 G. Culver (Josephine Bruce).

Red Blends and Bi-Colours

36. One specimen bloom, Miss Canada – 1 V. Taylor, 2 R. B. Miller, 3 E. D. Goulding.

37. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Miss Canada – 1 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby (Piccadilly), 2 J. V. Laffey (Piccadilly), 3 G. H. Magee (Isabel D'Ortiz).

Mauves (Lavender)

38. One specimen bloom, any named variety — 1 S. Jenkins (Cologne Carnival), 2 G. H. Magee (Cologne Carnival), 3 T. C. Smith, Sterling Silver).

H.T. Single Varieties

39. Naturally grown Single Specimen H.T. — 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie (Dainty Bess), 2 Mrs. S. Jupp (Dainty Bess), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 14 to 39 inclusive — G. H. Magee.

SECTION E

To show cycle bloom of Hybrid Tea Rose

40. Three roses, one variety. One bud one-fourth open, one bloom one-half open and one bloom fully open. (Centre may show.) To be shown in one container — 1 V. Taylor, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 Mrs. H. Law.

SECTION F — Floribundas or Polyanthas, naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen

41. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — A collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six varieties, two sprays of each variety. Shown in individual containers — No Entries.

42. *One spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda* Red — 1 S. Jenkins (Red Favourite), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 P. A. McDougall (Lili Marlene).

43. *One spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda Pink* — 1 G. H. Magee (Betty Prior), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 T. H. Taylor (Dearest).

44. *One spray Double Floribunda Red* — 1 J. Blair (Fusilier), 2 P. A. McDougall (Independence), 3 No Award.

45. *One spray Double Floribunda, Pink* — 1 S. C. Sterling (Ma Perkins), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. E. Holdsworth (Pernille Poulsen).

46. *One spray Floribunda, White* — 1 Mrs. E. Holdsworth (Iceberg), 2 G. Culver (Iceberg), 3 P. Wolk (Irene of Denmark).

47. *One spray Floribunda, Mauve (Lavender)* — 1 G. H. Magee (Escapade), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Lilac Charm).

48. *One spray, Floribunda, Yellow* — 1 Miss A. Godson (Starlet), 2 No Award, 3 G. H. Magee (Sahara).

49. *One spray Floribunda, Multi-colour* — 1 G. H. Magee (Sambra), 2 F. N. Comper (Woburn Abbey), 3 G. Culver (Little Darling).

50. *One spray Polyantha Roses, any variety* — 1 J. Blair (China Doll), 2 No Award, 3 G. H. Magee (Katherine Zeimet).

Royal National Rose Society Great Britain Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 42 to 50 inclusive — G. H. Magee.

SECTION G – Grandifloras

51. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Red – 1 J. Blair (El Capitan), 2 G. L. Peterson (Queen of Bermuda), 3 M. V. Holcomb (John S. Armstrong).
52. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Yellow – 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Golden Girl).
53. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, White – 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Mount Shasta), 2 No Award, 3 P. A. McDougall (Mount Shasta).
54. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Pink – Mrs. E. Holdsworth (Pink Parfait), 2 F. E. Goulding (Pink Parfait), 3 E. D. Goulding (Pink Parfait).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal – for highest aggregate score in Classes 51 to 54 inclusive – Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION H – Hybrid Perpetual

55. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy* – Three Hybrid Perpetuals, one or more varieties – 1 R. B. Miller (Capt. Hayward), 2 No Award, 3 G. Culver (Frau Karl Druschki).
56. *T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy* – One specimen bloom Hybrid Perpetual – 1 Mrs. E. Holdsworth (Frau Karl Druschki), 2 V. Taylor (Frau Karl Druschki), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Hugh Dickson).

SECTION J – Climbing Roses

57. *Canadian Bank of Commerce Cup* – Collection of three or more varieties of Climbing Roses; three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety to a container. (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s and T's excluded) – 1 T. H. Taylor, 2 A. F. Chisholm.
58. *Two laterals of White or Near White Climbing Roses* –1 J. Blair (Glendale), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Prosperity).
59. *Two laterals Pink Climbing Roses* – 1 J. Blair (Parade), 2 F. N. Comper (Galway Bay), 3 Mrs. H. Bulgin (Coral Dawn).
60. *Two laterals Red Climbing Roses* – 1 V. Taylor, 2 G. H. Magee Sympathy), 3 S. Jenkins (Danse de Feu).
61. *Two laterals Yellow or Yellow Blends Climbing Roses.* (Climbing H.T.'s named for the bush type of the same name excluded) – 1 Mrs. S. Jupp (Golden Showers), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Joseph's Coat), 3 J. Blair (Golden Showers).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for the Highest Aggregate Score in Classes 58 to 61 inclusive – J. Blair.

SECTION K – Miniature Roses, Bush or Climbing

62. *One spray or bloom Red miniature rose* – 1 J. V. Laffey (Coralin), 2 V. Taylor, 3 Mrs. J. M. Budd (Scarlet Gem).

63. *One spray or bloom Yellow miniature rose* – 1 J. V. Laffey (Rosina), 2 P. M. Comper (Rosina), 3 No Award.

64. *One spray or bloom White miniature rose* – 1 A. F. Chisholm (Pixie), 2 Miss F. Rahmel (Cinderella), 3 Mrs. C. T. Wilson (Cinderella).

65. *One spray or bloom Pink miniature rose* – 1 J. V. Laffey (Pixie Rose), 2 F. N. Comper (Rose Marin), 3 A. F. Chisholm (Tinker Bell).

66. *One spray or bloom; Bicolour miniature rose* – 1 J. V. Laffey (Baby Masquerade), 2 J. Blair (Baby Masquerade), 3 Miss A. Godson (Baby Carnival).

67. *Collection, 4 different varieties, bloom or spray* – 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 A. F. Chisholm, 3 J. V. Laffey.

67A. *One spray or Bloom any colour* – 1 A. F. Chisholm (Baby Masquerade), 2 P. A. McDougall (Carolin), 3 A. B. Lane (Clipper).

67B. *Four varieties any colour, two sprays per container* – 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 A. F. Chisholm, 3 A. B. Lane.

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for the Highest Aggregate Score in Classes 62 to 67B inclusive – J. V. Laffey.

SECTION L – Miscellaneous Roses including Old-Fashioned Roses, Rugosa, China, Bourbon, Moss, Species, Shrub, Seedlings and any other roses not covered in the above section

68. *One naturally grown Specimen or Spray with, or without, side buds* – 1 A. F. Chisholm (Gloire de Dijon), 2 J. Ardoina (Brian), 3 S. C. Sterling (Conrad F. Meyer).

69. *Old Rose Bouquet* – To consist of eight or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many. Points to go to the bouquets of many varieties. An old rose is to be considered one if introduced prior to 1910. Sixty points given for quality of bloom, forty points for suitability of container, arrangements and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use–preferably something old–an antique or heirloom.

The Canadian Rose Society Award – Six plants of old-fashioned roses supplied by Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries at Virgil, Ontario and to be divided as follows: First prize 3 bushes; second prize 2 bushes; third prize 1 bush. These prizes will be available only if there are THREE or more competitors in the class – 1 A. F. Chisholm, 2 Mrs. W. G. Eriksen, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.

SECTION M – Fragrant Roses

Correctly and legibly named, these classes to be judged on basis of 60 points for pleasing fragrance, 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

70. *Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase* – Six roses, not fewer than three varieties: shown in one container – 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 M. Clancy, 3 P. A. McDougall.

71. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy* — Three roses, any variety or varieties: shown in one container — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 J. Blair, 3 L. M. Brown.
72. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy* — One rose, any variety — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 No Award, 3 Mrs. I. Mackenzie (Mister Lincoln).

SECTION N — Novice Classes

Open to members only who have never won a first price in a C.R.S. Show.

73. *Six H.T. roses, any variety or varieties* — 1 M. V. Holcomb.
74. *Three H.T. roses, any variety or varieties* — 1 C. M. Kenneger, 2 M. V. Holcomb, 3 Karen Cowle.
75. *One specimen H.T. bloom* — First award in this class will receive Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal — 1 Mrs. N. Heaver (Chrysler Imperial), 2 K. James (Miss Canada), 3 M. V. Holcomb (Kordes Perfecta).
76. *One lateral of Climbing Roses* — Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T's exluded — No Entries.
77. *One stem or spray Floribunda or Polyantha roses* — 1 Miss A. Godson (Irish Mist), 2 No Award, 3 M. V. Holcomb (Daily Sketch).

SECTION O — Airborne Exhibits

78. *Six H.T. roses,* named; any variety or varieties — 1 C. Bauer, Lethbridge, Alta., (Tropicana).
79. *Three H.T. roses,* named any variety or varieties — 1 C. Bauer (Flaming Peace).
80. *One H.T. rose,* named, any variety — C. Bauer (Miss Canada).
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 78, 79 and 80 — C. Bauer.

SECTION P — Junior Members

Family Membership — under sixteen years of age.

81. *One Hybrid Tea,* any colour — 1 No Award, 2 Miss Karen Cowle.
82. *One Rose, other than Hybrid Tea* — 1 Miss Karen Cowle (Pink Parfait), 2 Bob Eriksen (Marchioness of Lorne), 3 Paul Comper (Starfire).

First Prize in each class to receive a Rose Bush.

SECTION Q — Open to Affiliated Societies of the Canadian Rose Society

83. *An exhibit of twelve H.T. or H.P. roses* (collected from two or more gardens belonging to members of an Affiiliated Sociey) to be shown in a single container. Exhibit to be judged for quality of bloom and

effective display. Only one entry will be allowed from a Society. First Prize $15.00, Second Prize $10.00 — 1 Windsor Rose Soc., 2 Greater Windsor Hort. Soc., 3 North Toronto Hort. Soc.

SECTION R — Open Classes — Open to non-members of the Canadian Rose Society.

84. *Three H.T. roses,* named; any variety or varieties — 1 Mrs. Weinstein, 2 Mrs. S. Crawford, 3 Mrs. M. Kenneger.
85. *One H.T. rose,* named, any variety — First Prize in each class to receive a membership in the Canadian Rose Society — 1 Mrs. S. Crawford (Sutter's Gold), 2 Mrs. C. Crichton (Memoriam), 3 L. Hodes.

JUNIOR CLASS (Age Under 16)

1. *One H.T. rose,* named, any variety, any colour.
2. *One Grandiflora-Rose,,* named, any variety, any colour.
3. *One Floribunda-Rose,* named, any variety, any colour.
4. *One Spray — Climbing Rose,* named, any variety, any colour.

Prize and Ribbons for each class — No Entries.

SECTION S — Decorative Arrangements

Theme — *"Roses, Roses, Everywhere"*

86. *"On a Shelf"* — a small arrangement not to exceed 9 inches in height, to be staged on beige coloured shelves of varying lengths at different heights from the floor. (Mr. Seely B. Brush Memorial Trophy) — 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch.
87. *"From the Rafters"* — an arrangement to be done in a container suitable for hanging. Exhibitor to reserve space in this class — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.
88. *"In Miniature"* — a miniature arrangement of roses not to exceed 5 inches at its greatest dimension — 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Miss F. Rahmel.
89. *"In a Sentimental Manner"* — a design using red roses . (Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.
90. *"Roses with a Difference"* — a free form design of roses — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.
91. *"On the Tea Table"* — an arrangement to be viewed from all sides, other flowers may be included. (Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, Miss M. Cox, 2 Mrs. I. S. Finch.
92. *"At Dinner"* — an arrangement suitable for a dining table to seat six, to be viewed from all sides and shown with a piece of complementary china. (Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Miss M. Cox.

93. *"From Dawn 'Til Dusk"* – alone or line mass arrangement, other flowers may be included. (Royal York Challenge Trophy) – 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle.

94. *"In Black and White"* – a design using white or near white roses and including some black, i.e. container, accessory, etc. (Mrs. P. A. Thompson Challenge Trophy) – 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.

95. *"On a Pedestal"* – a mass arrangement, other flowers may be included. Exhibitor to reserve space in this class. (The Hon. Geo. S. Henry Challenge Trophy) – 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle.

96. *"At the Gallery"* – an interpretive design of roses. Arrangements to be titled. (Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy) – 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 No Award, 3 No Award.

97. *"In a Basket"* – an arrangement of roses in a small basket, arrangement not to exceed 15 inches in any direction – 1 Mrs. J. T. Baillie, 2 Mrs. N. Heaver, 3 J. Ardoina.

98. *"Roses to Wear"* – (a) a rose corsage, (b) a rose boutonniere (not staged in water) – (a) 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, (b) 1 G. L. Peterson, 3 J. Ardoina.

SECTION T – (Novice)

Open to members of the Canadian Rose Society who have never won a first prize in Decorative Classes in a C.R.S. Show.

99. *"By the Lake"* – an arrangement of roses with water as part of the design. (Mary and James Fyfe Smith Memorial Bowl) – 1 No Award, 2 Mrs. J. H. Budd, 3 Mrs. N. Heaver.

SECTION U – (Open)

Open to non-members of the Canadian Rose Society.

100. *"A Potpourri of Roses"* – a line mass or mass arrangement, other flowers may be included. (Winners in this class to receive rose bushes) – 1 Mrs. D. I. MacLean, 2 Mrs. S. Campbell, 3 Mrs. D. Love.

MAJOR AWARDS

Best Rose in Show (Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy) – V. Taylor – "Peace".

Best Red Rose in Show (The Red Rose Tea Trophy) – F. E. Goulding – "Chas. Mallerin".

Best White or Near White Rose in Show (White Rose Nurseries Ltd., Challenge Trophy) – V. Taylor – "Pascali".

Best Miss Canada Rose in Show (McConnell Nurseries Limited Challenge Cup) – V. Taylor.

Best Decorative Arrangement in Show (Harkness Roses of Hitchin, England –Silver Cup) – Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

Grand Sweepstakes Award (Sir Harry Oakes Trophy) – G. H. Magee.

Novice Sweepstakes Award (Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy) – Merle V. Holcomb.

Their Memory Liveth On

WILLIAM JAMES KEENAN, R.I.A.

IN MAY LAST the Society suffered the loss of one of its older members in the passing of Bill Keenan who was widely known throughout the rose growing community.

William Keenan was born in Paisley, Scotland and came to Canada early in his life and chose accounting as his profession.

He had a very wide knowledge of roses and their culture and it was a treat to visit his garden on Cortleigh Boulevard in North Toronto.

The members of the Society elected him to the Board of Directors in 1955 and promoted him to the position of President for the period 1958-1959. After relinquishing this position he became one of the Society's auditors where he served faithfully and very efficiently for several years.

Of all his efforts for the Society, Bill Keenan will probably be remembered best for his work in reorganizing the membership procedure when he became President, and his work in assisting with the revision and establishment of the Society's By-Laws and Constitution in 1961.

He retired from the Board in 1963 but his interest and work on behalf of the Society did not wane and he donated a great deal of time in judging rose and horticultural shows, and due to his knowledge of the rose was always in great demand as a speaker. He had a very extensive collection of slides and was always pleased to show them in promoting the culture of the rose.

In the passing of Bill Keenan the Society has lost a staunch pillar and our sympathy is extended to his daughter and sister, his wife having predeceased him by a few months.

O. E. B.

MRS. BERNARD WILLINSKY

IT IS WITH deep regret that we write of the death, on January 9, 1969, of one of our excellent Rosarians, Mona Willinsky, wife of Dr. Bernard Willinsky of Toronto.

Mrs. Willinsky served on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society from 1957 to 1961. She was at all times a willing and dedicated worker and was especially useful on the Exhibition Committee where she contributed so much.

In addition to growing and exhibiting fine specimen roses from her beautiful garden, Mona was a creative and distinctive arranger, and she twice represented the Canadian Rose Society at the Silver Bowl Tournament held each year in June at Newark, N.Y. The same creative ability won for her the Top Awards in the Decorative section of our National Show.

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of the late Mrs. Willinsky.

N. E. L. M.

Growing Tree or Standard Roses

Bob Keith
Richmond Hill, Ontario

One of the interesting comments in the 1969 Rose Annual was that of Mr. L. A. Miller (Regional Director, Dalhousie, N.B.). Writing about growing roses in northern New Brunswick, he remarked, "Tree or standard roses still give the most satisfaction, and are well worth the extra effort in staking, wintering, etc." Further, he also says that tree roses were not a problem at all, except for the work of burying them and uncovering in the spring. I might add that Mr. Miller now has 42 of these roses. If you check the location of Dalhousie, N.B., on the climatic zone map* you'll find it is in zone 4B. Other regions in 4B are Quebec City, Trois Rivieres, a large section of the Eastern Townships, Pembroke, Ontario. Haliburton and Huntsville are also in zone 4B. It passes south of Sudbury and takes in Sault Ste. Marie and a good deal of Manitoulin Island. So you see the winters can be quite severe. Unless you garden in Vancouver, Victoria or thereabouts you'll have to attend to the matter of thorough winter protection. A good many find it well worth the effort, so if you would like to join them, here are a few suggestions.

First of all to explain what a standard or tree rose is. The understock or wild rose, usually Rugosa, is grown as a single trunk or stem to a height of about 4 feet. The desired variety is budded (grafted) on to this stem at a height of 3½ feet.

The planting procedure is the same as for any rose. Dig a good size hole 15 to 18 inches across, loosen up the soil in the bottom of the hole. Set the plant in position having it the same depth as it was in the nursery. At the same time put in a strong stake beside the trunk, and tie the trunk to it. Then proceed to fill in the balance of the topsoil over the roots, firming it down

*Climatic zone maps are available free of charge from Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

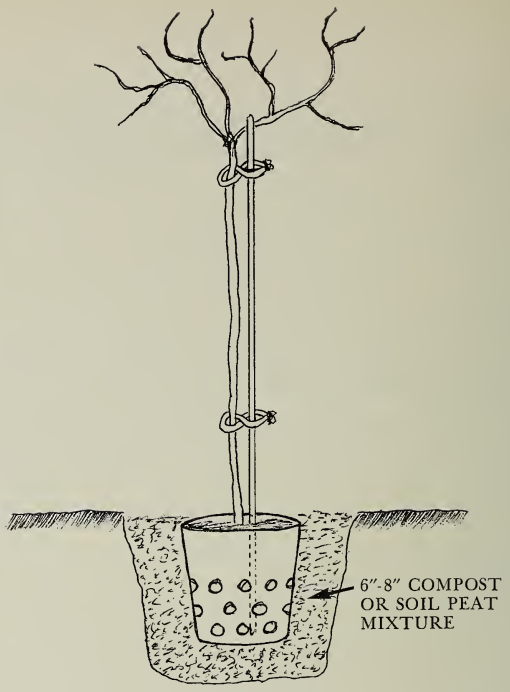

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

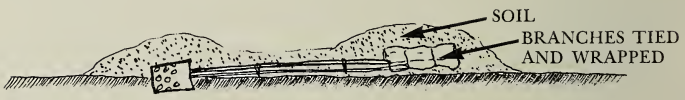

Fig. 3

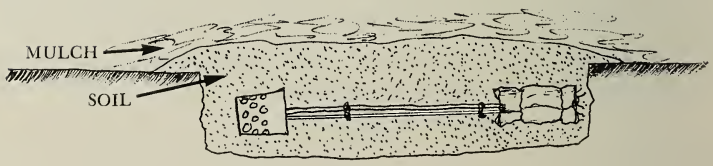

Fig. 4

well. Leave a depression at the surface and pour into it a pail of water. After the water has soaked away, add soil to level it off. Referring to the staking again this is an important operation, in fact it is a necessity. Short pieces of rubber hose with a strong wire through them make excellent ties. The trunk is protected from chafing damage by the stake. Strips of old inner tubes could be used, or nylon stockings make very good ties (see Fig. 1). But the important thing again, your tree rose must be staked.

A newly planted tree or standard rose will need quite hard pruning as does any newly planted rose bush. Cut out any weak or spindly growth and cut back the remaining shoots to about 3-4 inches in length. The aim is to develop an even, well rounded bushy head. To assist in this it is usually wise to prune to a bud facing the outside. You want to establish and maintain a well balanced framework. The yearly pruning will be done each spring, and generally the shoots will be shortened back to around 6-8 inches in length, first removing entirely dead, weak or spindly growth. This is basic or a sort of generalized method of pruning a tree rose. Your location, exposure and experience may lead you to prune differently. You want a good size head, well rounded and even, but if in an exposed position where there could be damage by wind and rain, a smaller less heavy head could be an advantage. In this case you might prune a little harder and thin out a little more. Correct pruning for your own conditions will come by watching your plants carefully and observing how they grow and react to your pruning. Bear in mind that to present a pleasing appearance you want good even bushy growth, with as few gaps and holes as possible. With the subject at a height of 3½ to 4 feet it is easier to see just where the buds are on the shoots, and it is thus easier to select the ones which you hope will develop in the way you wish them to. Here again it is usually best to cut back to a bud facing to the outside.

Probably the most important operation with tree roses has to do with winter protection. The trunk and root are very hardy but the top is not. The top, that is the variety grafted on top of the trunk must be thoroughly protected for the winter. The usual procedure is to first carefully draw together the branches at the top. They should be drawn closely together and tied, but not so close that any branches are cracked or broken. Next wrap the

top loosely with such as sacking or burlap and tie it. Now the next step is to bend the trunk over so that the head may be covered completely with soil. But first decide on the direction you are going to bend it and with a fork loosen up the soil well about the roots on the opposite side. The point is that the stem or trunk cannot be bent from the upright over to the ground without breaking it, so you loosen the soil about the roots to allow the root ball and stem to tilt over (see Fig. 2). Once it is down to the soil surface cover the head completely and thoroughly with soil. Also put a good covering of soil over the roots. This treatment of a tree rose is sufficient protection in zones 7B, 7A and 6B. In zones 6A-5A and B a trench about 12-15 inches deep should be dug; long enough to take the full length of head and trunk. Loosen the soil about the roots so that the trunk and head may be laid in the trench, then cover completely with soil. In colder areas the whole plant, roots and all should be dug up and buried in a trench 18-24 inches deep. Cover well with soil and further mulch with evergreen boughs or straw.

One of the problems associated with this business of winter protection is the disturbance of the root system, and for this reason it is wise to work in around the roots some well prepared soil or compost mixture each spring. A good mixture would be 2 parts loam, 1 part peat moss or *well* rotted manure. To 1 bushel of this mixture add 1 cupful of a complete fertilizer such as 4-12-8, a slow release type preferably. Again because of winter protection and root disturbance, an interesting method of growing a standard or tree rose is to first plant it in a plastic pail, then pail and all is set in the ground in the garden. A number of rose enthusiasts are now using this method and with very good results. They are easier to handle when protecting them for the winter, and while there is some root disturbance when they are taken out of the ground, as there will be some growth of roots through the holes, yet having the pail as a container does help minimize this disturbance.

The pail used is a regular 2 gallon plastic pail. The holes are cut about 1-1½ inches in diameter and about 2 inches apart. Make three rows, this will mean approximately 33-35 holes. When planting the rose in the pail use a good, prepared compost or soil mixture, such as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Use this mixture underneath and around the pail when it is set in the ground. In the late fall the pail is loosened from the earth and lifted out. Tie the branches of the top together and wrap with burlap or sacking. In zones 7A, 7B and 6B dig a slight hollow for the pail, place the rose on the ground and cover over with soil (see Fig. 3). In zones 6A, 5A and B also 4A and B dig a trench 12-15 inches deep (see Fig. 4). In colder areas the trench should be 15 to 24 inches deep. Fill in the trench with soil. A mulch of evergreen boughs or straw may be of value for added protection especially if there is a shortage of snow cover.

In the spring the rose is uncovered. Just when you do this will depend on where you live and the prevailing or expected weather conditions. It is usually better to delay the uncovering a little rather than do it too early. Replanting is done as soon as uncovered. Have the planting hole wide enough and deep enough so that there is 6-8 inches of good topsoil or the mixture mentioned previously, underneath and around the sides of the plastic pail. There will be some root growth through the holes in the pail from the previous season. When replanting you may leave these roots on, or cut them off. At the present time I do not feel there is sufficient evidence to state definitely that it should be one way or the other. How about some pros and cons? At planting time be sure to see that there is a strong, sound stake for the rose, this is a must.

Journey To Israel

Milton A. Cadsby
Toronto, Ontario

The first weeks of March, 1969 were delightful times in the Holy Land. Spring was well advanced and the weather generally sunny, the only clouds in evidence being clouds of war. Despite the fact that the Armed Forces of the country are required constantly to police the occupied territories and protect the state itself life goes on in both Israel and the occupied territories for the average person much as usual.

Tourism is one of Israel's main industries, and indeed a flourishing one. There is much to see for those interested in Bible, archaeology and horticulture.

Upon our arrival at Lod Airport near Tel-Aviv we strolled into a balmy spring evening and were transported by bus through several military check points to our hotel at the resort town of Herzliya located on the Mediterranean Sea within reasonable commuting distance of Tel-Aviv. The city of Tel-Aviv was built in the desert beginning originally as a suburb of the ancient city of Jaffa. The city while not particularly beautiful offers a rich slice of Israeli life.

Shortly after our arrival I found myself informally meeting with the Israel Rose Society in the home of Mrs. Edith Silverman in the beautiful residential area of Rimon Kiryat Ono in Tel-Aviv. The active membership of the society appears to consist mainly of women although several of their husbands were in attendance. Many of those present had immigrated from South Africa and being English speaking were able to understand if not appreciate my informal remarks. I presume those members of the society who were not fluent in English remained absent from the meeting. Mrs. Silverman's garden was a thrilling sight to behold. It was a typical sub-tropical garden, giant size rose plants

blending well in their environment so different from the typical background of most areas where roses are commonly grown. As it was Spring, the roses had been pruned back, by Canadian standards quite high and contained a tremendous amount of old wood. A favourite topic of discussion was centered about the question of how severe pruning should be. As we had just arrived in Israel I was quite evasive about the answer to this question. After having made further observations I am compelled to come to the conclusion that the basic answer to the question for rose growers in Israel is not too much different from growers in Canada. Exhibition roses will be produced from hard-pruned bushes. Plants which are high-pruned will produce more flowers of less quality. It is undeniably true, however, that a six foot bush of "Buccaneer" is an arresting sight unfamiliar to Canadian eyes and one could not recommend hard pruning for a shrub of this size.

One of the Rose Society's members, Mrs. Adina Goldwasser, invited us to journey with her the next day to the land of Modi'im (the land of the Maccabees). On a beautiful sunny Friday morning with Arnold Holtzman, formerly of Montreal and now a commercial rose grower, we journeyed from Herzliya to Adina's lovely home and garden in Savyon. Adina sent Arnold and me into her garden through a five foot border of "Chrysler Imperial" roses to the orchard to fill a basket with oranges and grapefruit for the trip while my wife exchanged woman talk with Adina. Although cautioned to pick Jaffa oranges only and not Valencia variety which were unripe, the two rose experts returned with a basket full of Valencia oranges and were required to return to the orchard under the close supervision of our hostess. Alas the oranges were not marked "Jaffa". Our journey commenced with stops on the way for luscious strawberries and some dates. Here and there children would appear proudly displaying their Purim costumes (for it was Purim, the feast of Esther) and the children who had been given a school holiday presented themselves in all manner of gala costumes. Our destination in Modi'im was the Biblical Gardens under construction, with the scenes from the Bible to be depicted in the wild flowers of the Holy Land. The hills were ablaze with red poppies (Glaucium, Corniculatum) and Anemone, as well as wild Iris, Tulipa

Amplyophylla, Groundsel and many varieties of biblical flowers.

We reluctantly left Modi'im and journeyed to Arnold Holtzman's residence where his wife was putting the finishing touches on our first Sabbath dinner in Israel. Arnold proudly displayed his hybridizing facilities to us, showing us prized seedlings, one of which he hoped to introduce under the name "Sinai". So far none of the seedlings have been able to pass the necessary tests required before commercial propagation. The understock used in Israel is Rosa Odorata, var. Indica Major, which belongs to the Indica Group both outdoors and in the greenhouses. The Aicardi family in their nurseries on the Italian Mediterranean Coast budded their plants on Indica Major in the 1930s to withstand summer drought and general scarcity of water. The late Dr. J. H. Nicolas considered Indica Major to be misnamed R. Odorata in America. On this understock they developed Signora, Eternal Youth and Rome Glory. Budding is performed from the end of October to February. There is little rain in Israel from April to November and plants require a root system able to withstand the dry period to give a reasonable performance. Israel does not have more than 30 days of rain during the winter season. I do not wish to lead you to believe that the climate is the same throughout the country as there is a vast difference between the Negev desert and the heat of Elat and much cooler Jerusalem high in the hills, sub-tropical Jericho and Tiberias and the cold areas adjacent to Mount Hermon in the now occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

Needless to say Arnold's home was well supplied with rose bushes grown to a size only possible in subtropical conditions.

On Saturday afternoon (Sabbath in Israel) David Gilad, Senior Specialist, Department of Horticulture of the State of Israel, all six feet plus of him arrived at our hotel to take us to tea at his home in Ganot Hadar, a suburb of Tel-Aviv. Although his rose garden had been recently spring-pruned there was sufficient evidence to justify a conclusion that an April visit would be very rewarding. We were rewarded, however, by the delightful hospitality and conversation of David and his wife Ora and their young family. David talked about rose propagation in Israel. The Indica Major root stock is propagated as hard wood cuttings. They plant the cuttings in mid summer in the period of greatest

heat from mid-August to the beginning of September. They do so with the aid of sprinklers operated overhead two or three times a day. They get a very fast rooting system and in 8 weeks the cuttings are ready for budding. They are budded sometime at the end of October during November and December. These stocks are left on dormant buds until near the end of February and then they are topped or cut back to the bud itself without leaving any of the stock and the buds are just allowed to grow out. These plants grow through the summer naturally and then in autumn, towards winter they are ready for digging out and selling. They keep the mother plant of Indica Major separate. Only one year old growth is used for cuttings. Around July when the cuttings are ripe, irrigation is decreased and the cuttings defoliate themselves which stops their growth and provides really woody cuttings.

Cut-back plants are brought to a shed where any foliage left is removed and the cuttings are prepared by tying and bunching them together. They cut them with clippers or a bandsaw. These cuttings are de-eyed and leave only two buds at the top of the rose. All the buds are de-eyed to avoid suckers. The cuttings are then planted in the field as mentioned, and 8 weeks after planting the cuttings are ready for budding. Budding is done by means of the "T" shaped slit. The buds are tied with polyethylene strips which retain moisture and set the bud well.

In early Spring about the end of February all the root stocks are cut back to the bud itself, shortening the bud where it has grown out to the 2nd or 3rd leaf. The job is then completed. The following December the plants are ready for sale. The latest experiments are with mist propagation methods. (A detailed account of rose propagation in Israel is published in the 1969 Annual of The Royal National Rose Society to which I have referred in preparing this portion of the article.)

David has an extensive rose library, being amply supplied with copies of Rose Annuals of the American Rose Society among other publications. The Canadian Rose Annual was conspicuously absent. I know that David has now received as many editions of Canadian Rose Annuals as were available from our Secretary with the hope that they may prove of some assistance in Israel.

As we toured the west bank area particularly in the vicinity of Jericho, we observed many roses in gardens and were particularly impressed by an extensive planting of roses in the town square of Jericho. Jericho is a resort town and has a very favourable climate. It was here that lush Bougainvillea vines showered cascades of bloom over the walls of now deserted gambling casinos. As we roamed the countryside we stopped for lunch or to visit several kibbutzim (agricultural farming settlements) and on several of them observed neatly tended rose beds already pruned for spring. In Jerusalem, certainly the most interesting city for tourists, the weather was much cooler due to the location of the city in the mountains. The gardens were well behind those in other areas. There is, however, a municipal rose garden in the new city.

Haifa is the great port of Israel and reminded us very much of San Francisco. It is a city built on the side of Mount Carmel. The incline railway carries passengers from the harbour area at the bottom of Mount Carmel to the top where the new Dan Carmel Hotel is located, making several stops on the way at different districts in the city. Haifa is a city of fine homes and beautiful gardens, many commanding a fine view of the harbour. The formal gardens of the B'Hai Temple are unsurpassed in beauty by anything in Israel. The gardens, containing all types of sub-tropical plants, are superbly cared for and are even more attractive than the very beautiful buildings which they surround.

On our last Sabbath in Israel we were invited by a young gentleman who identified himself on the telephone as Rose Supervisor for the district of Galilee to accompany him to Nahariya to visit one of Israel's senior rose growers at this nursery. Upon our arrival at the nursery we were greeted by smiling white-haired "Micky" Benschlomo who escorted us through glass greenhouses where we observed superb specimens of the hybrid tea "Baccarra" and the floribunda "Garnette". Micky has found Baccarra and the various Garnette roses to be best for forcing. No heating of any significance is required in Israel. Many of the growers of roses for the florist trade do so under polyethylene rather than glass. Flowers, particularly roses, are one of Israel's main exports. Micky is able to get his roses to West Germany for sale a little more than six hours after completion of the cutting

and hardening process. In Israel it is customary for husbands to favour their wives with flowers on Sabbath eve. To facilitate the hard working and energetic husbands of Israel flower stands are a common sight on the streets of most cities, particularly Haifa where a lovely bouquet of flowers is available for a very modest price. We left Nahariya with several dozen beautiful samples of Micky's roses and returned to Haifa via ancient Acre. We continued to enjoy those roses in the icy March winds of Copenhagen on our way home with many warm memories of Israel and many rose friends made there.

Since our return Israel's Rose Society has affiliated with our Society. Recently the Society held its first rose show. Micky turned up in Toronto in May and we conducted him on a quick tour of greenhouses in the area. Arnold Holtzman surprised us by arriving one day in early July and advised us that his hope for "Sinai" rose seedling had to be discarded because it was too prone to mildew. Let's hope he will have found the perfect rose upon which to bestow the name "Sinai" by the time we return for another peek into his hybridizing shed.

Systemic Insecticides

Carl O. Hansen*
Chevron Chemical Co., Ortho Division
Richmond, California

History of Systemics

A paper on systemic insecticides would not be complete without a brief review of the history or background associated with the development of systemics. The first known systemic was an inorganic product called selenium. In the late 1920s, it was found that selenium, probably water-soluble sodium selenate, applied to the soil around plants infested with sucking insects such as aphids, was picked up by the roots, translocated to the foliage and controlled the insects. Despite its systemic qualities, selenium did not become widely used because of its high toxicity to warmblooded animals and the fact that it accumulated in plant leaves, often causing severe plant injury or phytotoxicity.

The next significant breakthrough came in 1941 when Gerhard Schrader of Farbenfabriken Bayer in Germany synthesized the first organic phosphate systemic insecticide. This chemical was called Schradan or OMPA. We were in the midst of a world war at that time, involving Germany, so we did not learn of this discovery until after the war was over, about 1946. Since this chemical was also extremely toxic to warmblooded animals, it did not find a ready market but should be considered an extremely important step toward the development of the next systemic insecticide that is still being marketed in large quantities today, Systox.

Systox, developed about 1952, was the first systemic insecticide that was extremely effective, particularly as a foliage treatment. It is, of course, much too toxic to be placed in the hands of homeowners.

*Talk presented to California Nurseryman's Refresher Course 6/8/67.

Since the development of Systox in 1952, systemic insecticides, such as Meta-Systox R and Dimethoate, just as effective as Systox on sucking insects and mites, but much less toxic to warm-blooded animals, have been developed for use in agriculture and by homeowners. Another chemical that has been sold extensively to homeowners and has been used in nurseries and agriculture for a number of years as a soil systemic is Di-Syston. Until just the past 3-4 years, Di-Syston was considered too toxic for use by homeowners, but as a result of considerable formulation and toxicology work by the Chemagro Corporation, Di-Syston has been registered by the Federal and State authorities for use by homeowners at a rate of 2% on clay granules and 1% on a fertilizer carrier.

Systemics Versus Nonsystemics

Why have systemic chemicals become so popular agriculturally and with home-owners? We will consider soil-applied systemics first.

1. Probably the most outstanding advantage of a soil-applied systemic is the long period of insect control resulting from the gradual release of the chemical from the granular carrier. Sucking insects are usually controlled for 6 to 8 weeks or even longer, depending on such factors as soil type, rainfall and temperature.
2. Since soil-applied systemics work entirely within the plant, they pose no threat to beneficial insects, birds and other wildlife. In this era of pesticide usage, this is an extremely important benefit.
3. Once inside the plant, the chemical cannot be washed off of the foliage by rainfall or irrigation. Homeowners are also not plagued by unsightly residues left by many foliage-applied sprays.
4. Because of the small amount of chemical required to kill sucking insects and the rapid breakdown of products such as Di-Syston in plant leaves, they are less hazardous to children and pets than foliage-applied non-systemic insecticides.

It would be unfair to point out the advantage of this method of applying systemics without also mentioning some disadvantages:

1. Soil applications are usually more expensive than foliage sprays because a larger amount of chemical must be applied to the soil. Much of the systemic insecticide applied to soil is lost as a result of leaching or absorption to soil particles. Much of this disadvantage, however, is offset by the much longer period of control obtained.
2. Unless properly applied, a soil systemic may give only partial and perhaps no insect control. The recommended quantity must be evenly distributed over the root system of the plant (usually defined as out to the drip line), worked into the top one or two inches of soil, and thoroughly watered in. If these steps are not carefully followed, a systemic is not apt to give the insect control desired. Most of the complaints received on systemic materials can be traced back to poor application.
3. Insect control usually occurs 5 to 7 days after application. Unless a homeowner is informed of this by his dealer, he often feels that the product is not going to work and will either spray the plants or will return the product to his dealer. If a homeowner has an insect problem when he buys a soil systemic, and they usually do, they should be informed that control will not occur for about a week and if he is not willing to wait that long, but still wants to apply a soil systemic for the residual control it will give him, he should be sold a good contact foliage spray, along with the soil systemic.
4. Finally systemics will not control most chewing insects.

When applied as a foliage spray, a systemic such as Meta-Systox R provides rapid control of most sucking insects as a result of contact action and also provides longer residual control of sucking insects and mites than nonsystemics as a result of absorption into the leaf tissue. Control usually lasts for two to three weeks. After absorption has occurred, foliage applications are also not affected by environmental factors such as rainfall.

The main disadvantage of foliage-applied systemics is that

they often eliminate beneficial as well as harmful insects and can be harmful to birds and other wildlife, particularly during application. They are also not usually effective against chewing insects and consequently must be combined with other pesticides if a broad control spectrum is desired.

How Do Systemics Enter a Plant and How are They Translocated?

Here again, it is necessary to separate soil and foliage applications.

1. *Soil*—A systemic applied to the soil must be of such a physical nature that it is able to penetrate or enter the root hairs and move from cell to cell until it reaches the xylem tissue. Since the systemics that are effective when applied to the soil are more soluble in water than most organic insecticides, they probably enter the root system in the same manner as plant nutrients, dissolved in water. The exact mode of entry is not entirely understood.

   The presence of adequate amounts of water and the soil type are, of course, important factors in the rate of movement of a systemic into plant roots. If not thoroughly watered in after application and if adequate moisture is not made available periodically after application, the rate of movement into the plant will not be sufficient to provide insect control.

   In addition to soil moisture, texture and composition of the soil must be given consideration. As a general rule, systemics are more highly absorbed by muck soil than sandy soil, with clay-type soil ranking intermediate in adsorption tenacity. The placing of the toxicant then becomes important, especially in the more adsorbing type soils to ensure that it will be available in the area of root absorption. In the case of sandy soil, it is naturally advisable not to place the toxicant too deep but to place it near the surface so that rain or irrigation water can transport it to the root system.

   After entering the plant root system, the original chemical or its metabolites are carried upward in the plant in the xylem tissue out to the leaves. Some of the chemical probably enters every leaf, but greater quantities are usually found at

the growing points of the plant or in those portions of the plant that are still developing (at the end of the transpiration stream). As the systemic accumulates in the leaves, it is gradually detoxified or broken down into nontoxic substances. The gradual release of the chemical from the granular carrier in the soil and the absorption and translocation of small quantities of systemic over a period of 6 to 8 weeks accounts for the 6 to 8 weeks control of sucking insects by soil application. The waiting period of 5 to 7 days before insect control is noticed is the length of time required for the systemic to accumulate in the plant foliage at a concentration great enough to kill insects feeding on the plant juices. Once a soil systemic has reached the leaves of a plant, it no longer moves within the plant. Essentially, no downward movement occurs in the vascular tissue.

2. *Foliage*—When systemics are applied to the foliage, absorption can be through the cuticle or by liquid or vapor penetration of the stomata. The primary route is probably through the cuticle. This is borne out by the fact that the degree of uptake is not usually correlated with the number of stomata present nor with vapor pressure. The degree of penetration into leaves is dependent on a number of factors, including temperature and type of leaf surface. For instance, the effect of temperature has been explained by assuming that a certain critical energy is required for the chemical to move across the plasma membrane into a leaf cell. An increase in temperature produces a greater number of molecules having this energy and consequently an increase in the uptake of the systemic. In other words, the uptake of systemics in plants is greater during higher temperatures.

   The type of leaf surface is another very important factor. Experiments have shown that the amount of absorption is usually considerably greater from the lower leaf surface than from the upper. This is undoubtedly due, at least in part, to the more uneven surface of the under side of the leaf thus exposing the chemical to a greater surface area. The amount of absorbed systemic that is translocated following foliar applications is relatively small and more variable than

in the case of soil applications. The movement appears to be primarily through the phloem as opposed to movement in the xylem with the soil-applied systemics.

The single most important factor in promoting translocation appears to be light. In many plants, translocation takes place only when plants are exposed to light. This indicates that photosynthesis or products derived therefrom are probably essential for promoting translation.

Two other methods of applying systemics to trees, stem or bark treatment and trunk implantation should be mentioned. When applied to the bark of certain woody ornamentals, either as a spray or with a brush at relatively high concentrations, Di-Syston, Meta-Syston R and a number of other chemicals have controlled sucking insects and mites feeding on the foliage. The toxicant is absorbed through the bark, moves up the tree through the xylem tissue out into the branches and twigs and accumulates in the leaves in quantities sufficient enough to give, in some cases, two to three months' control of sucking insects. Variation from plant to plant, phytotoxicity and the need to use relatively high concentrations of *exposed* toxicant have, however, discouraged extensive research of this technique with the chemicals now available, and it is not yet an accepted commercial means of applying systemics.

Trunk implantation of systemics, on the other hand, has received a great deal more research attention and publicity, primarily because it has proven to be a successful means of controlling the elm bark beetle, the vector of the fungus that causes the Dutch elm disease. The systemic, Bidrin, is injected into the xylem tissue by first driving a small metal tube into the bark of the tree and then attaching a pressurized plastic capsule, containing Bidrin, to the tube. The toxicant is forced into the tree, moves up the xylem and out to the twigs, where the beetles feed. As the beetles feed, they are killed by the toxicant before they are able to inoculate the twigs with the Dutch elm fungus. This technique has also been successfully used to control foliage-feeding insects on a number of trees. In some cases, enough toxicant apparently reaches the leaves to control such insects as the elm leaf beetle, a chewing insect.

While this technique has shown a great deal of promise, there are still a number of questions that must be answered. These include: 1) the amount of time required for the toxicant to move out of the capsule (this has been extremely variable, depending upon tree species), and 2) variation in insect control from one species of tree to another and even within a species where factors such as size of tree, stage of growth, and environmental factors all seem to affect control. These problems require answers before the implantation method can be considered a means of applying systemics to trees by homeowners or even commercially on a large scale.

Insects Controlled by Systemics

Unfortunately not all insects are controlled by foliar and soil systemics. Because they are usually small, soft-bodied and consume several hundred times their body weight of plant fluids during a single day, sucking insects such as aphids, white flies, lace bugs, leafhoppers and thrips are normally controlled by most systemics. In addition, spider mites and leafmining insects are often controlled for the same reason. Only a very small percentage of toxicant need be present in the plant's sap stream to be toxic to these plant pests. They apparently are able to filter out this amount of toxicant and are consequently controlled.

This explains in part why chewing insects are not controlled as effectively by systemic insecticides as are sucking insects, since most of the toxicant is in the plant fluids. Chewing insects consume far less plant fluids in proportion to their body weight than do sucking insects. Consequently, they do not consume a sufficient dose of toxicant, relative to their body weight, to constitute a toxic or killing dose.

Rambling on about Roses in Britain

F. C. H. Witchell
Thames, England

A lengthy, ill-structured dissertation from this Decrepit Old Briton (known universally as the D.O.B.) is a torment that no human being should be asked to endure. However, it is clear that you must have done something dreadful to your Editor at some time because that is precisely the revenge he is wreaking on you. What follows is entirely his fault! Perhaps, also, I should explain that I have a somewhat lighthearted and bone lazy approach to rose growing and this will inevitably show through any commentary I might make. You have been warned!

At first sight it would appear that the outpourings of some rosarian living in another continent could be of no more than marginal interest to the home reader, but correspondence with growers in other parts of the world indicates that we all seem to have a whole lot of problems in common—like frost tenderness, rain damage, pests, black spot, mildew and other stimulants to suicide. One gathers that winter time is a great worry to rose growers in the land of the Maple Leaf because of the intensity and duration of your annual freeze-up. In our small way, we have our off-season troubles, too.

Although winter temperatures here bear no comparison with yours, 10°F. is registered on my garden thermometer at least one year in two and, as is well known, that is guaranteed to damage most varieties unless they are protected in some way. But few Britons, except the odd northern enthusiast perhaps, provide any form of winter protection and damage of some degree often occurs. My own observations suggest that the extent of frost damage here is determined by the interplay of a number of

factors; the hereditary characteristics of the variety, the ripeness of the growth, the temperature experienced and the month in which the lowest temperature occurred. Thus it is that a variety such as Stella can be frosted down almost to ground level in one year but not in another, although the lowest temperatures in both years are identical. On the other hand Gavotte—a really glorious show rose when the weather permits—will die back in response to an average winter temperature and can be expected always to suffer severely.

Along with frost damage comes, quite frequently, that annoying disease Griphospheria Corticola and it is noticeable that descendants of Peace are particularly prone to attack by it.

Occasionally, the winter damage proves too much for a particular bush and it gives up the unequal struggle for life. One is then tempted to plug the resultant gap by doing a spot of "instant gardening" with a container grown plant from a garden centre. But as, with one or two "famous name" exceptions, these trees are usually what the trade so charmingly calls "seconds" and, even then, may not have been shoved into the containers until shortly before being offered for sale, one might be wiser to plant a plastic gnome in the vacant space until planting time comes round again.

Incidentally, I seem to detect a connection between black spot addiction and frost tenderness. A variety that gets hit hard by one also falls a victim to the other. But when one considers the origins of black spot addiction in the breeding lines half a century ago, this is really no earth shattering discovery. It is simply a reminder that it pays to keep an eye on the patronage of the roses in which one intends to invest one's hard earned cash.

Speaking of black spot—and mildew, too, for that matter—my own roses get very little preventive spraying. Except for newly planted trees, I just let them get on with it and find out which varieties have the constitutions to "take it on the chin" and survive. The point is that we get so much rain so often in our English so-called summers that one could be spraying every few days—at considerable expense too—if one wished to maintain full protection. And as, in addition to being bone idle, I am also a tight-fisted old blighter, I don't much care to join in that game.

I just take every available opportunity to harangue the horticultural scientist types for being too stupid to invent an effective systemic fungicide. However, little birds whisper that one or two formulations of this sort are on field trial, so perhaps this problem may disappear from our lives in a year or so.

Usually, the aforementioned lazy attitude towards protection against disease provokes the comment that it must limit severely the choice of varieties that this idle fellow can grow, but long experience has proved that this is not the case. First year protection seems a good idea because bushes probably bring black spot with them from the nursery, but after that, most of the varieties can fend for themselves. Of course, they all will get attacked eventually, but usually so late in the season that the leaves are about to fall anyway, so it is of no importance.

This cavalier treatment, together with careful observation, certainly permits one to learn quite a lot about the peculiar habits of black spot. In my own garden, it may hit a particular variety in one season and not in another. It may strike early and then die out or it may come late and attack only some varieties or hit them all at the same time. This is a phenomenon that has yet to be explained satisfactorily. In short, our body of knowledge about how, when and why the disease strikes is woefully inadequate.

And speaking of peculiar habits reminds me of the odd behaviour of one of my favourite hybrid tea varieties—that gorgeous vermilion beauty called Princess. At her best she is a short but tough grower producing magnificent rain resistant exhibition blooms with considerable freedom. But just go and buy a dozen bushes from any top nursery and, although they may all look equally good on arrival, some will make excellent plants while others will fail to do more than barely survive. She is more unpredictable in this respect than any variety I have ever grown. However, I love her and, as soon as she opens her first beautiful flowers in June, all is forgiven. I have her planted in front of that fabulous producer of perfect yellow specimen blooms, Grandpa Dickson. These two make a terrific combination both in my garden and on the show bench. But my most faithful servant for exhibition is dear old Montezuma. Yes, I know only too well how badly it marks in wet weather, but when the sun

shines I can cut literally armfuls of show quality flowers from my dozen six foot tall bushes. This variety also has the merit of being resistant to black spot.

You will, of course, know that the top show rose in this old country is Pink Favourite. It really is a great variety both for cutting and for garden display. In fact, it is true that, today, most of the favoured exhibition roses are also good garden plants. Happy are we that the era of exhibiting from one-bloom-per-plant maidens (like old Glory of Rome) is past. The tough and vigorous modern varieties can beat the pants off those old crocks on nine days out of ten. And by the look of the Royal National Rose Society's trials at St. Albans this summer, there are some more beauties of this sort to come, too. Also in the trials, I recently observed several mouth watering floribundas with bright colours that do not fade too badly, petals that drop cleanly and strong healthy growth and foliage. The portents are indeed exciting.

There is no doubt that standards are continually rising and any variety that wins a President's International Trophy as the best new rose of the year at St. Albans really must have all the required qualities in extremely good measure. I doubt if any of the Gold Medal roses of twenty years ago would even get a Trial Ground Certificate in competition with today's newcomers. Which is all to the good for you and me and our future rose gardening.

It is interesting to observe that most of the principal award winners of recent years have been floribundas. The hybridisers have had great success in developing compact growing, free flowering, varieties with elegant blooms which, in the early stages at least, have the form and style of the traditional hybrid tea rose. Scent and improved qualities as cut flowers are appearing, too. Elizabeth of Glamis is a good example of these features. As bedding roses, the floribundas need to have good colour holding characteristics and it is to be hoped that some of the newcomers will be strong enough on this score to challenge that lovely pace-setter, Lilli Marlene. It really is extraordinary the length of time that each of her flowers holds its colour. Careful recording during the wet and cold summer of 1968 showed that she

could often register two weeks before the scarlet red colour went off.

Naturally, a strong growing and floriferous rose needs an appropriate diet to enable it to give of its best. In this country, supplies of the traditional animal manures are getting scarcer every year and this poses the problem of seeking out satisfactory alternatives. For my own part, I am subjecting my trees to an experimental course of treatment that could prove to be a roaring success or a catastrophic failure. But, noble beast that I am, I will take the risk in the cause of progress. The experimental method I am adopting is to clear off, or kill off with paraquat, all living weeds in the spring, apply simazine to cope with subsequent germinating weed seeds and mulch the beds with peat and grass cuttings. These of course, provide only the humus requirements. Nutrients are being supplied by means of frequent liquid drenches that feed through both leaves and roots. The fertiliser used for drenching must clearly be one containing all the necessary trace elements that used to come from the animal manures, as well as possessing the right proportions of the three graces; N, P and K. So far, the experiment is going well, but it will be several years before it will be known for certain whether the method is sound or poor old Fred should be escorted quietly away by two nice men in clean white coats.

But, whatever the outcome of the feeding part of the program, the virtues of paraquat and simazine as labour savers and fertiliser conservers in a sodden climate like ours are well and truly proven. It really is a great joy to be able to concentrate all one's attention to the roses and not have to waste hours and hours fooling around with a hoe or dragging weeds out of a wet and slimy mulch by hand.

To some people, this modern "chemical gardening" is a bit frightening. With the spectre of a possible future of Silent Springs constantly haunting them, they fear that we will finish up by poisoning everything in sight including ourselves. In many ways, it is a good thing that such people do exist and continue to sound their dire warnings. It keeps us on our toes and makes sure that we do not forget the lessons of the DDT disaster. Thorough testing and monitoring of all new chemical controls both before the initial marketing and for a long time afterwards

is absolutely essential if we are to make safe and effective use of their powers. Certainly this is being done in respect of herbicides as is demonstrated by the work of a Weed Research Station a few miles from my little country town. This station has, for years, been receiving and analysing information from growers both professional and amateur in all parts of the country and provides updated reports to interested parties whenever they are required.

Similar follow up work is being done on systemic insecticides —another great boon to the hard pressed amateur rosarian. The advantage of systemics is that they kill only the insects that are actually doing damage to the plants. True, some slight damage is inevitable because the offending insect must take at least one bite or suck before it receives a fatal dose, but this price is small compared to the results.

Carefully developed and tested and sensibly applied, chemical herbicides and systemic feeds, fungicides and pesticides open up a vista of blissful enjoyment to the gardener of tomorrow, who may be able to spend his week ends lying in his hammock in the sun while his automatic sprinkler plasters the mixture all over the landscape and manages his garden for him. Or will it really be fun?

Martin Frobisher: A New Hybrid Rugosa

Felicitas Svejda
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When I began the rose breeding programme, in the fall of 1960, my goal was to combine winter hardiness with everblooming habit. The first step was the selection of one of the available hardy roses as a parent. A good parent rose should possess at least one of the desired characters, should set seeds readily after pollination with pollen from a number of different roses, and, most important of all, it should transmit the desirable qualities to the offspring. It is laborious and time-consuming to assess the breeding value of a plant and the knowledge is obtained only after years of experience, even if scientific methods are used.

Hardy roses that flower repeatedly during the season are rare. The few hardy and repeatedly flowering roses that are available are found mainly among the hybrids from *R. rugosa*. To obtain a preliminary result on the breeding value of rugosa hybrids, I studied about 100 seedlings from open-pollinated flowers from each of 24 cultivars. With the exception of the seedlings from Schneezwerg, which displayed a surprising amount of variation, the offspring from the other cultivars was remarkably uniform. Presumably, the variation observed among the offspring from Schneezwerg was the result of cross-pollination, which in turn indicated cross-compatibility.

The seedlings from Schneezwerg were usually very hardy. About 50% of them were both very hardy and everblooming and 20% combined hardiness and everblooming habit with a high degree of disease resistance. Thus, Schneezwerg was the parent rose I had hoped to find.

Schneezwerg means *Snowdwarf*. It was developed by the German rose breeder P. Lambert, and it is believed to be a

"Martin Frobisher" — Hybrid Rugosa

hybrid between a *R. rugosa* hybrid and a polyantha hybrid. Schneezwerg is hardy; it flowers repeatedly and it is very resistant to mildew and blackspot. It produces clusters of semi-double white flowers that show the golden-yellow stamens when the flowers open. In fall, the white flowers form a lovely contrast to the sparkling red hips. The shrub is spiny and rugosa-like in appearance.

The most outstanding seedling I obtained from open pollination of Schneezwerg was named, in 1968, after the British explorer Martin Frobisher, who undertook three courageous trips in the 16th century in search of the north-west passage. This rose will be commercially available in 1970.

The Martin Frobisher rose flowers from June until frost and produces flushes of soft pink and very fragrant flowers. The flowers are double, two inches in diameter and two-toned with darker shades of pink at the base of the petals. The shrub is well formed and grows to a height of six feet. A welcome feature is the lack of spines on the upper parts of the branches.

I have studied the seedling, later named Martin Frobisher, since 1962. Since 1966 it has been tested at several locations in Canada and in the United States. Further tests are still under way. From the results I have obtained so far, this rose can be expected to survive the winters in gardens across Canada without protection, but the amount of winterkill will vary with the differences in climate. In Ottawa, Ont., and Morden, Man., the plants of Martin Frobisher showed tip killing only. In Kapuskasing, Ont., the wood was killed back to approximately one third. Under the more favourable climate of Bowmanville, Ont., and Milwaukee, Wis., the plants came through the winter without injury.

The Martin Frobisher rose compares well with the rugosa hybrids I consider highest ranking: F. J. Grootendorst, Schneezwerg and Thérèse Bugnet. It is considerably hardier than F. J. Grootendorst; it has a longer flowering period, is more floriferous and more mildew resistant than Thérèse Bugnet. Martin Frobisher has a more appealing shrub form and also fewer spines than Schneezwerg.

Roses in Denmark

D. T. Poulsen
Kvistgaard, Denmark

Of the 12 species, which are growing wild in Denmark, the 10 species belong to section canina:

Rosa canina (Briar)	*Rosa dumalis* (Afzeliana)
Rosa eglanteria (Sweet Briar)	*Rosa inodora*
Rosa obtusifolia	*Rosa Sherardii*
Rosa agrestris	*Rosa pomifera*
Rosa tomentosa	*Rosa mollis*

One species belongs to the pimpinellifolia group—*Rosa spinosissima*—and finally the last species—*Rosa rugosa*—belongs to the Cinnamomeae. *Rosa rugosa* is not originally wild growing, but has been spread on many places in Denmark.

Only four of the above-mentioned species are in culture—*Rosa canina, Rosa eglanteria, Rosa spinosissima* and *Rosa rugosa* —and they are planted in real quantities around the new apartment houses (to protect other shrubs from kids) for feeding birds and mammals, against erosion, etc., etc.

Species introduced to Denmark as *R. carolina—R. virginiana —R. Helenae—R. multiflora—R. Moyesii—R. Hugonis* will be used to the same purpose.

The first information about rose-growing in Denmark goes back to the famous Danish King Christian IV, who reigned over Denmark from 1588 to 1648. He was very interested in building and landscaping, and even if he nearly made Denmark bankrupt by fighting against the Swedes, prosperity increased a lot owing to him. King Christian imported several hundred rose-trees from Holland and Germany. From old invoices and letters, we know that several rare varieties were among these—varieties of

R. moschata, R. gallica, R. Damascena and *R. centifolia.* The old hybrid *R. alba* is also described. Only a few varieties of this first importation are now known. Because of the King's interest it became fashionable to plant roses in the gardens belonging to the aristocracy, and from them—even though it lasted many years—the old varieties were spread out to the clergy and not till a hundred years later to the farmers, when they got free from the "adscription" in 1792. The old varieties were on their own roots —grafting and budding were not common—so it was quite easy to get root-suckers as propagation material.

The evolution in rose growing followed the evolution in our neighbour country Germany. When the private nurseries "speeded up" in the late 18th century, it became more and more widespread that private people planted roses in their gardens. New varieties from other countries were not introduced as rapidly those days as now, when connections are so close, and communications are so quick, that it is not unusual, that new varieties will be grafted or budded in foreign countries a few days after the seedling has showed its first flower.

Conditions for Rose Growing in Denmark.

The Kingdom of Denmark is just a small country—44,000 km²—and surrounded by sea. About 600,000 private gardens form faithful customers to the Danish nurseries. We have an insular climate, but sometimes it happens that the channels freeze over, and we are getting joined to Sweden. Then we have a bad time —a real continental climate. Temperature often goes down to —20° centigrade and even lower. When this happens, thousands of roses will be killed. Some witty heads are saying it is good for the trade—but they do not seem to have a nice sense of humour, if they have seen a field with 100,000 budded stocks and only a few hundred alive. Production of rose trees goes up and down. Last years we had a total production of approximately eight million trees, and about 55% of these will be exported, mainly to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and England. Roses for pot-growing as Margo Koster, Mother's Day, etc., are quite

a big item for export—mainly to Finland and Sweden. The various groups of the production will be as follows:

2% Climbers
2% Shrubroses
39% Hybrid Teas
57% Floribundas and Polyanthas
(including roses for pot-growing)

Import of rose trees is more or less out of date—exceptions are roses imported for re-export or new varieties.

Rosa Multiflora is the most important understock in Denmark. The last 5-6 years the Government has had a trial going on among the best known types of *R. multiflora,* and the best five types are now in production. It is very important to have these trials, as the average takes on *multiflora* of the various types are very different. Cuttings from *R. multiflora* are not used much. The reason for that will be: first of all; that we have a very strict Virus-control in Denmark, and as cutting material often is taken from budded understock, nobody has control of Virus infections—second, that windbreak is quite a problem in Denmark. It seems to blow every day, when you are growing roses. This summer I saw a field with 100,000 Margo Koster. Only 25% survived the blowing July.

Rosa canina (Briar) is mostly used for forcing-roses and a few H-T's. The German types such as *R. canina inermis* and *R. canina Bröggs* are the most popular.

Rosa eglanteria (Sweet Briar) is used as understock for *R. Hugonis, R. Moyesii, R. Highdownensis, R. omeiensis pteracantha,* etc. The take is so much better on this understock, so it cannot pay to bud these varieties on other stocks.

Rose Gardens in Denmark.

Within the last two years some rose gardens have been planted in Denmark. Before that time only a few rose gardens belonging to various cities were open to private people.

In 1964 the City of Copenhagen opened an outstanding rose garden "Valbyparken". More than 20,000 rose trees have now been planted, and over 200,000 visitors will "meet" the roses every year. The Rosarians from New Zealand, who visited

'ELIZABETH HARKNESS' (H.T.)
'Red Dandy' × *'Piccadilly'*
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

'LIEBESTRAUM' (H.T.)
'Colour Wonder' × *'Liberty Bell'*
Raised by W. Kordes, Germany
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

Denmark in 1968, have seen it, and I do not hope they tell I am bragging, when I am saying, that "Valbyparken" is the finest rose garden in Europe. "Valbyparken" is situated only 10 minutes from the center of Copenhagen and nicely surrounded by big trees and shrubs.

A funny story is that before the last war in the entire area, where the park is situated, the trees and shrubs were planted on top of garbage from factories and apartments in Copenhagen. When the war started, we very quickly ran out of coal and coke. To help people to a job and in order to get some fuel, the park was opened for digging up the black second-hand fuel. It worked out very well, except that after the war the park reminded you of "Klondyke". In 1946 you would not mention, what had happened during the war—all trees and shrubs were replanted—lawns were back to normal, etc., etc. When the park was opened again, people would not come to visit the park. A rose garden was planned, and the public was back again. Simple, isn't it?

Some of the larger estates in Denmark—Egeskov Castle—Vallø Castle—Lerchenborg Castle—Gavnø Castle have combined bulb gardens with rose gardens, and in seasons people will go there by the thousand to admire the flowers and to get new ideas. Well, the estates are not doing this only to please the public—they will charge the visitors, and they will sell them hot dogs, ice cream and parking spaces as well. Farming is not so profitable any more in Denmark. Show business is better.

Our firm has planted a rose garden, open free of charge to the public, where our customers can see all the new varieties and some of the new and older shrubroses. We do not grow many varieties, and we only show the best of the new and newer varieties plus some of the older varieties such as Peace, Poulsen's Bedder, etc., etc. Sometimes we arrange a rose exhibition just before the selling season with a very good result.

Hybridizing in Denmark.

Unfortunately there is only one professional rose hybridizer in Denmark, and that is I. I say unfortunately, because it is important to have competition, because it is important to have friends, when you are discussing "Plant Breeders' Rights" with

your colleagues and with the Government, who always want to meet not a single person, but an organization.

I have only bred roses since 1953. Before that time my father, Svend Poulsen, was handling the hybridizing and before him his eldest brother, Dines Poulsen. My grandfather, D. T. Poulsen, was not much involved in roses, but he did a good job in breeding cucumbers, melons, radishes and other eatable plants.

When I started hybridizing, I started in a very small scale. The first year I made 200 crosses and succeeded in 300 seedlings. One of them I still keep—it is a yellow grandiflora and a seedling of Golden Scepter (Speks Yellow). Well, this seedling has given me Western Sun and some other promising seedlings. Now I make 5,000 crosses a year, get 4,000 hips and about 50-60,000 seedlings. I do not want to increase my hybridizing, as one person cannot make selections from more than that, and I would hate to pass a gold medal winner.

From the 50-60,000 seedlings we are budding 700-900 seedlings a year. We will bud from 5-10 of each. Only very promising seedlings will be budded in quantities of 25-35. Sometimes I really wonder, why I am still doing this, as I have never seen any of the promising seedlings in the greenhouse be really promising outside.

We only spray the seedlings very little. It is important to judge the resistance to mildew and black spot. Even if it is a splendid rose, we won't give it a chance, if it starts with mildew and ends up with black spot. No reason to feed the chemical industry. On the other hand a rose might get mildew in one country and not in another. I have observed that with many varieties.

Talking about selecting in the fields, then this is a fascinating job. Sometimes you stand at the end of the rows and walk directly to the seedling and exclaim—"here it is". We did that with Pernille. Sometimes you go round it the whole summer, next year, maybe 2-3 more years—scratching your hair, if you have any hair—I have nearly lost mine, trying to tell myself, it is a damned good rose—but is it good enough to be introduced? We did that with Nina Weibull—and today Nina Weibull is No. 4 on the hit list in the Floribunda class in Scandinavia. That's what fascinates me so much.

From June to the middle of September I am out in the field to watch and select two or three times a day. No week-ends for me these months. My wife often wonders, if I am out on Saturday afternoon selecting roses or down at the local pub selecting beer. She is still wondering and why tell her. When I have decided, which seedlings should be rebudded, we normally send buds of the same numbers to our agents in the various countries. After they have tried them out for one or two years, we will send plants of the really best varieties to the international rose gardens in Europe. Then I will sit down waiting for the Gold and Silver Medals to come in. Well, sometimes it happens, and I would hate to get all "them" medals myself—there should also be some for my friends.

What Roses Do We Grow in Denmark.

The Danish nurserymen keep an annual check on what quantities of the various varieties are grown in Denmark. They have been doing this for five years, and it is very interesting to understand, how the new and newer varieties increase in production at the expense of the old varieties. The credit for that is the good catalogues with nice coloured pictures, the rose gardens where people during the growing season may watch the new varieties and last but not least the rose exhibitions. Roses like Mme. Butterfly, Ophelia, McGredy's Sunset, etc., were really grown in big quantities 10 years ago. Well, today it is difficult to find them in any nursery in Denmark.

The 10 leading varieties of H-T's in Denmark will be as follows:

Peace	'Tzigane
Queen Elisabeth	Virgo
Ena Harkness	Piccadilly
Super Star	Champs Elysees
Hanne	Baccara (export only)

My 10 favourites in the H-T class are:

Western Sun (Poulsen)
Uncle Walter (McGredy)
Königin der Rosen (Colour Wonder) (Kordes)

Super Star (Tantau)
Chicago Peace (Meilland)
Pascali (Louis Lens)
Peer Gynt (Kordes)
Whisky (Tantau)
Champs Elysees (Meilland)
Duftwolke (Fragrant Cloud) (Tantau)

Unfortunately I do not have any H-T's on the way. After my first H-T Western Sun I have only succeeded with Princess d'Orient, but it is not good in Scandinavia, whereas it is all right in France. Our agent in France, Vilmorin-Andrieux has taken it up, and they are very pleased with it. Princess d'Orient is very fragrant, freeflowering and of a deep rosy colour. I am still breeding in the H-T line and hope of course to raise a fragrant dark red H-T with long stiff stems and resistant to mildew. I think, all breeders have that as their aim, and sooner or later some of us will "run" over it. H-T's are popular in Denmark, but in the last years Floribundas have increased, because the modern Floribundas are so much better than the old varieties.

The 10 leading Floribundas in Denmark will be as follows:

Alain (export only)
Erna Grootendorst (export only)
Allgold
Nina Weibull
Kordes Korona
Elsinore
Lilli Marleen
Orange Triumph (export only)
Schweizer Gruss (Red Favourite) (export only)
Europeana.

My 10 favourites in the Floribunda class are:

Pernille Poulsen (Poulsen)
Chinatown (Poulsen)
Nina Weibull (Poulsen)
Europeana (de Ruiter)
Hakuun (Poulsen)
Jan Spek (McGredy)
Iceberg (Kordes)
Elisabeth of Glamis (McGredy)
City of Belfast (McGredy)
Lili Marlene (Kordes).

After the last war the production of Climbers and Ramblers fell off. Gardens became smaller, so that there would not be much room for pergolas, etc. When the new type of ever-blooming Climbers (Kordesii) was introduced by W. Kordes in 1955, the interest started again, and now production is back to normal. My favourites in this class are:

Händel (McGredy)
Wilhelm Hansmann (Kordes)
Heidelberg (Kordes)
Copenhagen (Poulsen)—very fragrant, colour—red.
Sympathie (Kordes).

I do not think, breeders are so much interested in breeding Climbers. My friend Sam McGredy has done a good job last the years in introducing Händel (a real break in the Climbers), Galway Bay and Swan Lake, and I hope, he will follow up his success.

I know, that many more new roses will be introduced the next years—roses from !. Lens - Meilland - Armstrong - Le Grice - Gregory - Harkness - Dickson - Kordes - Poulsen - Tantau - McGredy - Well, I better stop mentioning all the breeders, and I know, that one of these days one of these breeders will make a real "scoop" so that rosarians all over the world will go mad. I wish you luck Breeders all over the world, but I cross my fingers and hope the scoop will be my scoop.

On Meeting A Rose Grower

W. R. Weeks
St. Lambert, Quebec

It was on the front steps of one of the buildings at a seat of higher learning that I met my friend—a rose grower: he of the flaming red hair, and on occasion a temperament to match. This was more than a decade ago, and at that time I knew nothing about roses. Erroneously I thought that all long stemmed red roses were "American Beauties"; hybrid teas, and floribunda meant nothing to me.

To one that had never seen more than a dozen or two roses together at one time, the sight of hundreds of roses in a natural setting was dazzling. The back of the garden was a "screen" of scarlet—later I knew these as the climber "Blaze". Most of the roses in the garden were bush roses arranged in a hollow square—many hues in groups of eight to ten of a variety. In the lower right hand corner of the hollow square stood the "sentinel of the garden", a large tree rose which I later came to know as "President Herbert Hoover".

Failing to heed that old adage, that when at a loss for words, say nothing, I muttered something to the effect that I would appreciate a few for my wife. Dark was the cloud that enveloped that freckled face; he obviously thought that I was out of my "rose-picking mind". On the birth of our son he sent my wife carnations! Lest I create a wrong impression, I must add, that although my friend felt that roses showed to their best advantage in the garden, when he did cut some he was more than generous to his friends.

That autumn I discovered that roses had to be protected from the ravages of our Canadian winters. As part of my education, I volunteered to assist my friend in the "bedding down" of his "floral offspring". Cold it was the last October Saturday.

We bound up "President Hoover", and did it well, for it lived until the year of the death of the old gentleman himself. But a biting wind made frequent coffee breaks necessary; a drop or two of cognac found its way into our cups, and we may have become careless. There is no better protection for roses than an early snow, but the meagre amount of snow we got that year came late—the frost came early—the result predictable. Needless to say, I have not volunteered since nor have I been asked.

As the years unfolded I became familiar with most of the varieties in my friend's garden, indeed I was beginning to think that I knew my way around roses—but such was not the case. A few years ago my friend bought a new home. His new garden is very nice—so geometrically arranged that it would delight Euclid. Peace, Queen Elizabeth, and Tropicana are still well represented, but gone are Chrysler Imperial, Konrad Adenauer, Virgo, and many of my old friends. His new varieties are all pleasing, many of them striking, but I don't know them—yet.

So take us into your gardens
To show us the wonders you have wrought,
For a rose in its own setting
Is not easily forgot.

We promise not to pick them
And we'll admire every bloom,
For summer is so tardy
And winter comes so soon.

Saskatchewan's Native Roses

Percy H. Wright
Saskatoon, Sask.

Saskatchewan is the home of three distinct species of rose: *Rosa Macounii,* diploid; *Rosa suffulta,* tetraploid; and *Rosa acicularis,* hexaploid. For those readers who have not studied the significance of these terms, they mean roughly that the first has plant cells of normal size and content; the second, double size and content; the third, triple size and content.

We do not expect hybrids between species with different chromosome numbers to be fertile, although pollen cells are produced by nature in such abundance that a proportion of them usually attain fertility. Hybrids between *Macounii* and *suffulta* are triploids, and hence infertile mostly. Hybrids between *suffulta* and *acicularis* are pentaploids, and the same statement applies to them. Hybrids between diploids and hexaploids, however, are tetraploids, and may be completely fertile.

Years ago I went into the bush and attempted to identify a patch of wild roses before I used them as mother parents for future seedlings, and was vexed with myself when I discovered that I could not be sure that they were either *Macounii* or *acicularis*. They seemed to have some of the characters of each.

I decided to put on the pollen I had with me in any event, and got seed and eventually three seedlings. The pollen I used was that of Harison's Yellow, a tetraploid. Two of the seedlings were practically white flowered, and I discarded them. The third was a pale bicolor, with traces of both pink and yellow. I was attracted by its delicate pastel coloring, named it Hardy Salmon, and decided to propagate it. I was amazed, however, when it proved to be completely fertile. Its numerous heps, of course, prove that the wild plant I had chosen as its mother was also a tetraploid, and almost certainly a chance hybrid between

Macounii and *acicularis.* No wonder I had had trouble to identify it.

Rosa suffulta, as it grows in the dry wheatfields of Saskatchewan, rarely attains a foot of height. Farther north, however, where soils are deeper and rainfall more abundant, it may attain three feet, at least for some strains. This interesting tetraploid is surprising for several features, but particularly for its fall blooming. If cut to the ground in the spring, it will bloom in the fall right to the doors of winter. As a parent of hybrids with the Hybrid Teas it has the handicap of transmitting susceptibility to rose rust.

Rosa Macounii is of intermediate height, four to five feet, and has scarlet heps of a round shape, held erect; thorns may be few on the upper parts of the branches. Apparently it gradually merges with *Rosa blanda* to the eastward, and with *Rosa pisocarpa* to the westward. Here in Saskatchewan, where the typical *Macounii* is roughly intermediate between *blanda* and *pisocarpa,* clones which are quite near *blanda* may be found as segregates in the wild; and so may also be found clones which are quite near *pisocarpa.* It is a question whether *blanda, Macounii,* and *pisocarpa* should be recognized as species, or as three geographical sub-species of one ancestral species.

Rosa acicularis, despite what the taxonomic books so often say, is the tallest of the three species, usually six feet, and occasionally up to eight. It has exceedingly closely packed slender spines on its branches (hence the name, which means "needles"). The heps are bottle-shaped, crimson and pendant.

Of these three fundamental species, *acicularis* blooms first, and gets a proportion of its flowering over before the rose curculio appears. *Macounii* blooms next, late June to early July, which brings out its buds right in the worst part of the curculio season. *Suffulta* blooms last, and may give a good proportion of its bloom after the curculio has departed for the year.

The naturally occurring doubles and semi-doubles of our native roses are especially interesting. The first one with which I became acquainted was named "Athabasca," because it was found in the general area of the smaller of the two Alberta lakes bearing this name, not too far northwest of Edmonton. It exists in several strains, which vary in value. Its semi-doubleness may

be due to its being of hybrid ancestry, *Macounii* by *acicularis*. I wish some geneticist would find the time and curiosity to make a cytological examination of it, to determine its chromosome number definitely.

Another valuable double is "Mrs. Mina Lindell," which was found by a farm woman of South Dakota on a hillside in that state, and named for her by Dr. N. E. Hansen, who also introduced it. The flowers approach those of Betty Bland in attractiveness and worth. I suspect that the Lindell rose may be a hybrid between *Macounii* and *suffulta,* and again wish that someone would make a definitive chromosome count. Its height is intermediate between those of the two species which may be its parents, and the fewness of its heps suggests a hybrid ancestry. If it did not sucker so freely it would be a valuable hedge plant where a dwarf hedge is wanted.

The double-flowered strains of *suffulta* are almost certainly pure *suffultas,* and are far more double than either of the clones named above. "Woodrow" was found near Woodrow, Saskatchewan, and "John Allan" was found near Minot, North Dakota. Two further strains of double *suffultas* have been reported, one of them quite recently, by Prof. D. R. Robinson, extension horticulturist of the University of Saskatchewan. The double *suffultas* would long ago have become popular as dwarf rose plants approaching miniatures in character, if they did not share the species characteristic of susceptibility to rose rust.

The most important hybrid involving the intercrossing of *suffulta* and tender roses, at least to date, is "Assiniboine," which was originated by Mr. Henry Marshall of Brandon, Manitoba. He used pollen of *suffulta* on pistils of the Floribunda Donald Prior, which has flowers of a brilliant red. The hybrid shares most of this brilliant red colour, and blooms freely in August and later. Its handicap is that it is no more double than Donald Prior. However, I understand that Mr. Marshall has recently originated new varieties which are of similar general character but more double.

I have a notion that the use of genes of *suffulta* in rose breeding has just barely begun, and that there is an important future awaiting the rosarian who will develop this line of hybrids to further achievement. The place of *suffulta* genes in the roses

of the future will depend upon breaking the linkage with susceptibility to rose rust, but I believe that breakage will be achieved. After all, roses with only a little of the hardiness of *Rosa suffulta* and otherwise of the general character of Hybrid Teas or Floribundas will be welcomed over an enormous area of Canada and the United States, where not too much hardiness is in demand but where not too much is needed.

La France, terre des Roses

André Leroy
Niort, France

La France est le berceau des roses cultivées. S'il est vrai qu'on trouve des espèces du genre Rosa dans toutes les parties de l'Hémisphère nord, la Rose gallique (Rosa gallica), origine des Provins, Damas et Centfeuilles, les seules races cultivées dans les jardins d'Occident jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe siècle, se trouve à l'état sauvage dans toute la France. Nul autre pays n'a dans le passé autant cultivé de roses. Le catalogue ROSETUM GALLICUM de N. DESPORTES, rédigé en 1828, ne citait pas moins de 2562 variétés. Nous savons très précisément les noms de 45 pépiniéristes qui à cette époque faisaient le commerce des rosiers. La culture des roses prit d'abord une grande extension dans la région de Paris. Les roses de l'Impératrice JOSÉPHINE à La Malmaison et leur reproduction par celui qu'on surnomma "le Raphaël des roses", P. J. REDOUTÉ, contribuèrent beaucoup à cet engouement parisien. Mais c'est surtout une famille de rosiéristes, les COCHET, qui pendant un siècle contribua le plus à répandre la culture des rosiers. Parmi cette lignée de rosiéristes: Pierre COCHET, ex-jardinier du célèbre navigateur BOUGAINVILLE, créa vers 1800 les pépinières de roses de Suisnes, dans la Brie; un de ses descendants, Scipion COCHET, fonda en 1877 le JOURNAL DES ROSES, publication qui pendant 37 ans, de 1877 à 1914, fit une propagande efficace en faveur de la Reine des fleurs.

Les cultures de roses s'étendirent peu à peu dans toute la France, notamment en Anjou, dans l'Orléanais, et surtout dans la région Lyonnaise. Depuis 1850 cette région est la plus riche en établissements consacrés à la Rose, aussi bien à la multiplication des rosiers qu'à leur hybridation. Ce sont les rosiéristes lyonnais BERNAIX, CHAMBARD, CROIBIER, DUBREUIL, GRIFFON, GUILLOT, LAPERRIÈRE, MEILLAND, PER-

NET-DUCHER, SCHWARTZ qui ont écrit l'histoire de la Rose de la fin du XIXe siècle à la première guerre mondiale. Aujourd'hui les rosiéristes hybrideurs de la région lyonnaise sont toujours très nombreux bien que certains soient allés s'installer plus au sud, en Basse Provence, au bord de la Méditerranée, où ils trouvent un climat plus favorable aux hybridations. Les vocations de créateur de roses sont encouragées, par le brevetage qui depuis peu en France assure la protection légale des nouveautés. Voici la liste des principaux obtenteurs de roses nouvelles français. Ils sont ici dans l'ordre alphabétique sans tenir compte de la plus ou moins grande importance des établissements. Pour chacun d'eux nous avons rappelé après leur adresse trois de leurs obtentions.

ARLES, Fernand (BROIZAT Frères), 69-Saint-Laurent-de-Mure (Gabychette, Reine Pokou, Mme Louise Ladoire); COMBE, Maurice, rue Paul Langevin, 38-SAINT-Martin-d'Hères (Furia, Vahiné, Jour d'été); CROIX, Paul, à Bourg-Argental, Loire (Almandet, Aventure, Reflets); Georges DEBBARD-CHABERT, 16, quai de la Mégisserie, Paris, Ier (Docteur Schweitzer, Agena, Prince Tango) ; F. DORIEUX, à Montmagny, Loire (Rouge Dorieux, Tentation, Interpool); A. EVE, à Pithiviers Loiret (Sylvie Vartan, Roberta, Guirlande fleurie); Ets. GAUJARD, à Feyzin, Isère (Antigone, Tanagra, Mystère); HÉMERAY-AUBERT, 51, route d'Olivet, Orléans, Loiret (Coup de Foudre, Jean Mermoz, Simone); A. HENDRICKX, Grandes Roseraies du Val de Loire Orléans (Mme Carlo Ponti, Miralda, Pompadour); M. KRILOFF, Chemin de Saint-Maymes, Antibes (Lara, Gina, Gamine); Ets. LAPERRIÈRE, 38, rue Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, Chesnes, Rhône (Mme Franck Augis, Mme Louis Laperrière, Magicienne); MEILLAND-UNIVERSAL ROSE SÉLECTION, Cap d'Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes (Mme A. Meilland, Eden-Rose, Interflora); H. SAUVAGEOT, 25-Vaire-le-Grand, Doubs (Besançon, Mme W. Baumann, Hafiz); Georges TRUFFAUT, 78-Le Chesnay (Grand Trianon, Botaniste Henri Grimm, Micaéla). En dehors de ces obtenteurs dont la plus part assurent aussi la diffusion de leurs variétés, de très nombreux pépiniéristes multiplient les rosiers. La vente se fait principalement sur catalogues dont les illustrations en couleurs sont

remarquables. Elle se fait aussi dans le garden-centers et dans les grands magasins à succursales multiples. Les emballages sous plastique, enjolivés d'une belle image en couleurs, permettent une bonne conservation des rosiers à racines nues. Les ventes sont importantes car il n'y a pas de jardins qui n'aient au moins quelques rosiers. La publicité est assurée par les catalogues, les roseraies publiques, les Sociétés d'horticulture, les publications horticoles.

En France les plus grandes roseraies publiques se trouvent à Paris, au Parc de Bagatelle dans le Bois de Boulogne, à Lyon au Parc de la Tête d'Or, à Saverne, à Orléans. A l'Haÿ-les-Roses, près de Paris, se trouve une importante roseraie où sont conservées d'anciennes variétés et une collection d'espèces botaniques. Un musée, renferme des documents sur l'histoire de la Rose et son utilisation dans les Beaux-Arts. Des concours de roses nouvelles ont lieu chaque année à Paris-Bagatelle, Lyon, Saverne, Orléans. L'époque la meilleure pour visiter les roseraies est comprise entre le début de juin et le début de juillet. Toutes les Sociétés d'Horticulture consacrent une partie de leur activité à faire connaître les variétés de roses et leur culture. La Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France a une Section spécialisée qui organise des réunions mensuelles et un Salon annuel. Mais l'organisation la plus active est la Société Française des Roses présidée par M. Armand SOUZY. Elle compte plus de 10,000 membres et a établi des relations amicales et suivies avec 34 pays étrangers. Elle publie un bulletin trimestriel: LES AMIS DES ROSES, véritable revue d'Art, richement illustrée de photographies en couleurs. Les articles qui sont publiés dans la revue traitent de la culture des rosiers et de leur utilisation. Il y est fait aussi une large place aux rôles joués par la Rose dans tous les domaines: art floral, littérature, peinture, philatélie, etc. Enfin la Société Française des Roses organise tous les ans, au Parc de la Tête d'Or à Lyon, un concours de roses nouvelles. La variété la mieux cotée reçoit le titre envié de PLUS BELLE ROSE DE FRANCE. L'adresse de cette Société est: Parc de la Tête d'Or, 69-Lyon. On ne saurait trop recommander aux amateurs de roses Canadiens de venir visiter les roseraies françaises; ils trouveront partout le meilleur accueil.

Rose Growing in India

B. P. Pal

President, Rose Society of India

Many people outside India do not know that this country grows some very good roses. It is true there are areas such as those along the coast where some of our big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are situated in which both soil and climate are unfavourable. In fact these areas do not have a real winter, and the strong winds carrying a salty spray make the growing of good roses extremely difficult if not impossible. Interestingly, in the past, some of the Hybrid Perpetuals did reasonably well in such regions and varieties like 'Paul Neyron' have been popular in the warmer parts of India. But the whole of the Deccan plateau and as well as the vast Ganges valley provide much more suitable conditions, as well as smaller hilly areas such as the Santhal Parganas on the borders of Bengal and Bihar, the Chhota Nagpur plateau, and so on, Again, in the mountains there are fair valleys like the Kulu valley and hill stations such as Ootacamund, Simla, Mussoorie and Darjeeling where conditions are similar to those of Europe and America.

The best roses, however, are undoubtedly grown in the Ganges valley where the cool dry winters are extremely favourable for the production of good roses. But it must be stressed here, that the conditions and seasons are quite different from those in Europe, America and Australasia. The winters are on the whole quite mild and are never severe enough to cause the killing of plants or even to bring about dormancy in them. But ground frost may occur in the western half of the Ganges plain and this can damage open flowers to a considerable extent. Thus varieties like 'Memoriam' will just "ball up" in the winter while others may sulk or show damage to the petals. Books and nurserymen's catalogues from abroad do not give information on which varieties have flowers which can stand up to frosty nights though on the other hand they do give information on the reaction of many varieties to rain. However, rain is not a problem in northern

India since very little is received in the winter months which are characterized by sunny days and, as mentioned before, rather cold nights especially in the period between 15th December and 15th February. While the flowers produced in summer are not of much value, since they become smaller in size, sometimes lose their colour and shape and even the number of petals may be reduced so much that some H. T. varieties become almost semi-double in summer, the winter blooms are very fine and can be compared to those in temperate countries. The fact that during the last cold weather season an experimental commercial shipment of rose blooms to Europe was at least partially successful, indicates that in the future India may have a thriving rose trade with countries which have severe winters where rose lovers can only buy if they wish, during those dreary months, the prohibitively expensive hot-house flowers.

In view of what has been stated above it will cause no surprise if I state that the performance of varieties in Europe, America and other parts of the world with temperate climates is not necessarily an index which can be applied to conditions in the plains of India. It is, therefore, necessary for rose lovers in India to find out for themselves which of the varieties are suitable. There are not many public parks and gardens where a comprehensive range of correctly-named varieties can be seen, though the Rose Society of India in its newsletters does try to give some advice to its members on the best varieties to grow. Here I might give a list of the varieties recommended by the Rose Society of India for conditions similar to those of Delhi:

HT varieties for exhibiting	*HT varieties for breeding*
'Super Star'	'Michele Meilland'
'Royal Highness'	'McGredy's Sunset'
'Christian Dior'	'Dr. Valois'
'Papa Meilland'	'Picture'
'Kiss of Fire'	'Duet'
'Virgo'	'Kiss of Fire'
'Eiffel Tower'	'Virgo'
'King's Ransom'	'Careless Love'
'Blue Moon'	'Montezuma'
'Anvil Sparks'	'Super Star'
'American Heritage'	

It will be noted that few varieties are common to both the lists. Of course everyone will not agree with the selection but the list represents a consensus by some of the top rosarians of Delhi. Floribunda roses are not yet as popular in this country as abroad but in the area around Bangalore, which is a great centre for roses, floribunda roses are being appreciated more and more. Polyantha roses are also grown to some extent and they bloom extremely freely, more so than some of the floribundas from abroad which tend under Indian conditions to take a long rest between periods of blooming. Miniature roses are fast becoming favourites especially in the cities, and there is a great demand for them.

Rose breeding in India has only recently received a stimulus. For a long time the only notable rose breeder was B. S. Bhatcharji. But now the ranks of rose breeders have been swelled by amateurs who have found this a fascinating hobby. Some of the more important Indian varieties include 'Dr. Homi Bhabha' a large white rose of classic shape, 'Srinivasa' a fine bi-colour reminiscent of 'Inge Hortsmann', 'Chanderi' in pastel shades of pink and light yellowish green, 'Raja Ram Mohon Roy' a vigorous apricot-coloured rose, and 'Sugandha', a large pink with heady fragrance. Among the floribundas 'Delhi Princess', bred by the author, is now popular: this has large HT-type flowers of sparkling pink on a very vigorous bush of medium height. The creation of a separate class in the Rose Shows in Delhi for Indian-raised roses has given a fillip to the breeding of roses in the country and they are exciting more and more interest. It is possible that one day some of them may even be grown abroad.

There is an intense interest in India in new roses. People are willing to pay the high prices which are naturally asked for the latest introductions. It is interesting that we are usually able to see, in our rose shows, the latest varieties from Europe and America only a few months after they have become available for sale in the countries there. It has even happened, in the case of a new American release, that Indian rosarians have seen the blooms in their own gardens earlier than American gardeners, for the reason that the rose plants become available for sale only in October or thereabouts. If the plants are imported immediately into India, because of the mild climate, they may

bloom even within two months of their arrival here, whereas the American rose grower will have to wait impatiently all through the winter and all through the spring for the first blossoms in early summer! We already are growing in our gardens such recent varieties as 'Maria Callas', 'Whisky', 'Cardinal', 'Angel Face', 'Pharoah' and many others. Recently some varieties from Canada have also been introduced and we are looking forward to their performance in India.

Herbicide Trials in Rose Beds

P. F. Rice

Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario

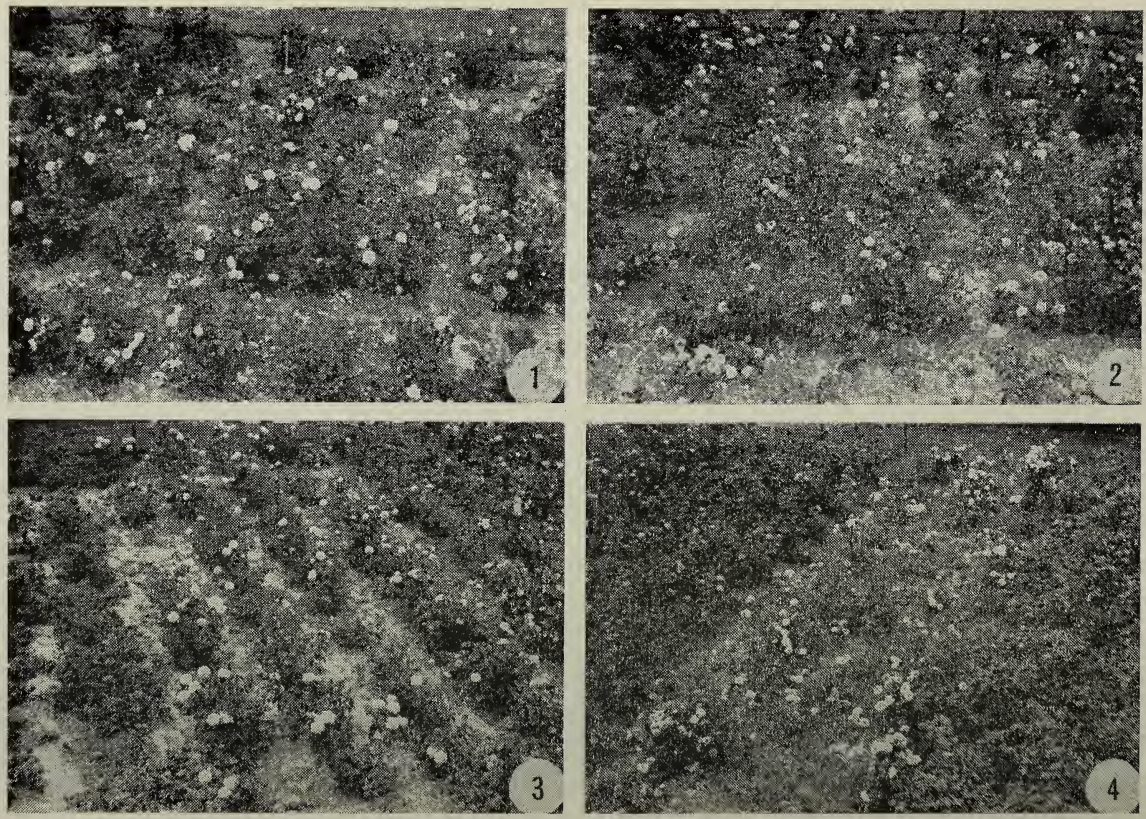
It seems that weeds have no more respect for horticultural crops and home gardens than they do for agricultural crops. Yet, many of the recent advances in herbicides have been relatively slow to filter through to practical horticulture. With this in mind, therefore, it would seem appropriate to report the results of field trials with different pre-emergent herbicides on established rose plants, carried out in 1969 at the Royal Botanical Gardens.

A bed of 500 hybrid tea roses, growing in a clay-loam soil, was divided into four 30 foot x 30 foot plots, three of which were each given a herbicide treatment in the last week of April, while the fourth was left as an untreated control. Two plots were treated with granular herbicides according to manufacturers' recommendations; one with ethyl *N,N-di-n-propyl thiolcarbamate* (EPTC), and the other with trifluralin (see table below). The third treatment was a mixture of two wettable powders, diphenamid and simazine, each at half recommended rate, sprayed on the soil directly over the top of the plants. Shallow cultivation of all plots immediately after treatment (including the control) to remove overwintering weeds, not only facilitated subsequent comparisons between the different treaments, but was necessary for the sunlight-degradable granular herbicides to be effective. No further cultivation was carried out until the first week of August.

The table below summarizes the results. The photographs (Figs. 1 to 4), taken on August 2nd, indicate herbicide effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF 1969 PRE-EMERGENT HERBICIDE TRIALS ON ROSES

Herbicide	*Formulation*	*Actual Dosage Rate* *lbs./acre*	*oz./1000 ft.²*	*Weed Control*
EPTC	2.3% G	218	80	good to fair
trifluralin	1.47% G	272	100	good
simazine	50% WP	2½	0.92	
+		+	+	excellent
diphenamid	80% WP	3	1.10	



FIGURES 1 TO 4: Photographs showing the effect of herbicides three months after spring application—Fig. 1, EPTC; Fig. 2, trifluralin; Fig. 3, simazine-diphenamid; Fig. 4, control (untreated).

All three herbicide treatments produced satisfactory weed control. But the simazine-diphenamid treatment was notably more effective (Fig. 3), giving nearly complete control. The better results with this mixture may be attributed to the good control of grasses by diphenamid and the non-leachability of simazine which undoubtedly was a major factor this cool, wet spring. Conversely, the climatic situation probably worked against EPTC and trifluralin which are more readily leached and biodegraded, and therefore effective for a shorter period of time.

At the time of writing (September, 1969) there is still evidence for good weed control in the simazine-diphenamid plot, but to a lesser degree with the granular treatments. Judging from the weed species which grew abundantly in the neighbouring control plot, good control was obtained for such plants as purslane, chickweeds, crabgrass, pigweed, lambs' quarters, knotweed, assorted grasses and clovers.

The trials suggest that the simazine-diphenamid was the superior treatment from the point of view of weed control, ease of application and long residual effect. Care need not be taken to avoid spraying the rose plants, provided the buds have not flushed. The use of simazine has an inherent disadvantage in that many plant species have a low tolerance to the chemical, and this may be a reason for its small impact in the home garden market.

The granular herbicides, while quite satisfactory for early weed control, have the disadvantage of short residual (perhaps necessitating two or more applications per year on a practical basis). The requirement for cultivation into the soil immediately after application also reduces their labour-saving potential. But these two herbicides are safe to handle, have a broad range of desirable plant tolerance, and are readily available to the home gardener.

It must be emphasized that all three herbicides have little past-emergence activity and leave established weeds unaffected. Also, herbicides only reduce the weed problem and do not eliminate the need for cultivation or hand-weeding.

It should be mentioned that of the 370 plants under treatment, none showed any adverse effect, except for some burning

of the foliage on a few plants which were inadvertently triple-dosed with the simazine-diphenamid mixture. But these quickly recovered. The varieties treated with trifluralin were: 'Granada', 'Rose Gaujard', 'Duet' and 'Queen o' the Lakes'. 'Queen o' the Lakes', 'Chicago Peace', 'South Seas', and 'Confidence' were treated with EPTC or the simazine-diphenamid.

Further, more extensive trials are anticipated with these herbicides and others on roses as well as other plants, in our increased effort to provide adequate weed control at reduced cost.

There's a Health Magic Out in That Rose Garden

Dr. George and Nora Jorgenson
Clermont, Iowa

Frequently, when we are addressing a rose or garden club, we refer to the garden as one of the most important of all out-of-doors hobbies. It offers an exposure to fresh air and sunlight, and a not too strenuous exercise that may be adjusted to remain within physical limitations. Best of all, the attending repose is never blighted by the hangover of drug tranquilizers.

While the health-promoting qualities are obvious, there is no intention of implying that tending a rose garden can be a substitute for competent medical care in the presence of mental and physical maladies. Rather, the exposure and exercise, guided by the physician, can serve as a valuable adjunct to medical treatment.

A great deal could be said in a formal dissertation with reference to the benefits that can be derived from tending a rose garden. A better and more convincing exposition of the premises can be obtained from comments and the experience of rosarians, chosen from more than a hundred who gratefully and happily have volunteered reports on their various subjective reactions. Three such have been chosen from widely separated areas of the continent. Their comments follow:

The first incident concerns a junior executive in the mid-thirties who was felled by an acute coronary heart attack. He successfully passed through the extremely perilous days following immediately upon his seizure. Then, in the wake of the usual classical period of convalescence, he walked out of the hospital to face an entirely new pattern of living. His diet had been restricted, he was cautioned about his emotions, specifically those

of anxiety, extreme ecstasy and anger. Finally, he was launched upon a carefully guided regimen of exercise. The latter was tailored to remain within the functional capacity of his heart.

"I mentioned our rose garden to my doctor," he said as he began to unwind the details of the ambulant part of his journey back to health. "That lit up the medic's face and he told me tending our roses would be just the thing for me so long as I took it easy. I started out with an hour in the morning, messing around out there where my wife could keep an eye on me. It worked out perfectly. During the weeks I was confined to the hospital my wife looked after the roses, and she had made it a point to have the garden equipped with everything that would facilitate the job without tiring her too much. When I took over I discovered she had included a sprayer that could be attached to the garden hose. We used RA-PID-Gro for foliar feeding and a factory blended formula of Captan, Malathion and Metoxychlor, making it possible for me to combine feeding and pest control in a single operation. We also used a systemic insecticide, applied on the soil at the base of the shrubs, all of which I could do without any strain on my heart. As for safe-guarding myself against adverse emotions, there was nothing out in that garden to irritate me, and what might have been classified as excitement, accruing from the beauty of our garden and the perfection of our rose blooms, really wasn't an adverse excitement; rather, it was the warm, happy feeling with the success I was achieving as a cardiac cripple. To that was added the restful tranquility and the joy of being alive out in that quiet haven.

"However, on that first day I discovered that one hour was about all I could take. But as time passed I gradually built up my exercise periods, and now, two years later, I routinely spend about two hours in the morning in the garden, and three in the afternoon and evening. I have returned to my office, and I have an occasional unhurried period of golf, limiting myself to nine holes and using a cart when I need it. Come autumn and I plan to go out for some ducks. But I'm not, by any means, on my own. I'm still under the watchful eye of my physician, with his electrocardiographs, his blood chemistry, and a very strict diet, low in calories, in animal fats and cholesterol, and I shall probably adhere to that regimen for the rest of my life. But you can

tell your friends, Doctor, that there's no better way to get boosted back into a useful way of living than to mess around in a rose garden."

The second subject of this series is a widow in the late twenties, the mother of a boy and a girl. Her discussion of her problems follows.

"When I was informed that Pete had been killed in the crash of a jet liner the immediate effect was a strange numbness, a sort of a trance. I felt no conscious grief or pain; I was more like an automaton in what I did and said. Mercifully, it remained with me for the first four or five days, dissolving gradually, like an unreal fog, revealing my children, resembling somewhat emergence from a modern anesthetic.

"It was then that I was given some bad advice. My sister persuaded us to return with her to her California home. We remained one week and then we returned home.

"Pete and I had been very proud of our lovely home and our spacious rose garden. When we returned from California one of the first things I did was to go out and have a look at our roses. I was shocked. It seemed impossible that a ten day neglect could have wreaked so much devastation. Later, I learned that the man who was supposed to look after our roses was in the hospital with a ruptured appendix. That was when a state of reality caught up with me. I took a quick inventory of our status; then I got into my garden clothes and gave my attention to our roses. Insects had made a deep inroad, the shrubs needed water, and inceptive blackspot was showing. The need for water was corrected by a fast moving summer storm, foliar feeding quickly provided needed nutrients, and Spectracide made short shrift of the insects. But the blackspot problem was not so easily subdued. By alternating Captan with Phaltan, and Phaltan with Maneb, is was finally cleared up. I also began to get a better grip on myself.

"I had made an unbreakable avowal not to surrender to morbidity or maudlin impulses. It would have been very easy to become involved by the thought that since Pete had spent so much of his spare time with the roses, he, in death, might very well be there, unseen, yet present. Any tendency to accept that was quickly obliterated by the loud, raucous scolding of a catbird,

nesting in the hedge. Nor did I need any such illusion; Pete, Jr., was a carbon copy of his father.

"When all matters had been properly cared for and adjusted, life gradually became sweet and livable again. I spent several hours in the garden each day with our heritage of roses, and each time I came away from the garden I sensed a soothing contentment that softened the burden of our bereavement. It was a heavenly privilege to be out in that precious garden with its mesmerizing sounds of droning bees and the soft murmur of the summer breeze. No small part of it all was the vocalization of our catbird, an excellent antidote for morbidity as it shifted from its meowing scolding when I helped myself to the raspberries growing at the lower end of the garden, and which it regarded as its private domain, on to the sweetest kind of singing, much of it mimicry, probably absorbed from our stereo which stood under a window, opening out on the garden. The antics of a catbird can be a panacea for almost any kind of mental depression.

"Everyone was kind and eager to help during this trying period, but I am convinced that the hours I spent in our rose garden helped, more than anything else, to reduce the shock of losing our husband and father, pointing the way to a sane objectivity, thus giving me the impetus and desire to live and to care for the two darlings Pete and I had brought into this strange but wonderful world."

The third and final episode concerns the husband of another young woman, the wife of the senior partner in a busy and successful law office. In the early thirties, this young housewife had an interesting story to tell.

"The day, two and one-half years ago, when Bob came home from the office early in the afternoon, was a hectic one. He informed me he was in trouble; that shortly before noon he had jumped all over his secretary because of a minor office faux pas. Almost at once, following the incident, he realized there was something wrong, and he took the elevator up four floors to the office of our family physician. The result of the ensuing check-up left Bob stunned. The doctor had informed him he was suffering from a serious hypertension; that his systolic blood pressure stood at 260 and his diastolic at 120. I had taken nurse's training

before I was married, so I was aware of the danger, and you, too, Dr. Jorgenson, will be aware of it." I nodded and commented that the systolic was bad enough, but that the high reading of the diastolic was even worse because it indicated a cardiac strain.

Going on, she told us, "the doctor informed Bob that he'd have to slow down, lose about twelve pounds, and get on a proper diet at once. Bob then had asked him what more could be done. Should he go on a fishing trip or on a travel vacation? The doctor vetoed that, explaining that with the status of his blood pressure he did not want him to wander too far away, or indulge in too strenuous a type of exercise. The doctor and his wife had been guests in our home on several occasions, and he was aware that I was the family rosarian, tending a 75 shrub rose garden. He suggested that possibly I might let Bob join in on the rather large job of caring for so many roses. Happy with the idea, I unhesitatingly informed Bob I'd love to have him help me. That was the way it began.

"I was glad to have it that way. For some time I had been aware that something was happening to our romance; that we had come to a sort of cooling off period. I was unable to isolate the thing as to nature or reason. I knew we had become very casual in our relationship, that we were taking each other far too much for granted. All manner of mad thoughts had skimmed through my mind, including the traditional "other woman" factor. Our marriage had started off so sweet and nice. Bob was the nicest male character I'd ever known, loving, ardent, thoughtful; also, he was a kook beyond compare. Despite his degrees in Liberal Arts and Law, he could engineer some of the most amusing stunts. For example, once when he and two other lawyers were going fishing Bob had carefully loaded his fishing gear and other things into our trailer. Then he took off for the home of one of our friends where they were to meet. When he arrived at his friend's home he discovered that he had forgotten to couple the trailer to the rear of our car, so he had to drive back home to pick up the trailer. That was something he has never quite lived down. And then there was the Sunday morning when he decided to surprise me with breakfast in bed. His sausages and waffles were delicious, but when he had measured the water into the percolator he had overlooked adding the ground coffee. So

what he served me for coffee was well percolated water. From all these various small quirks I had acquired the habit of calling him my beloved idiot. So when I took a look back into the past, and began to evaluate all the wonderful days we had enjoyed, I grew a little panicky. What was happening, and what could be done about it?

"So it wasn't at all strange that I welcomed his advent into our rose garden to work with me, and I hoped something would give. It wasn't long before it did. Just the two of us, by ourselves, helped. One hot, sultry morning I came out in a very brief swimsuit. Bob spotted it at once and leaned on his hoe, grinning, looking at me with curious, covetous eyes. 'Hey, m'am you're giving the neighbours a heck of a lot of cheese-cake to stare at. What's the pitch?'

" 'I dressed for comfort, not for the neighbours,' I replied. 'Do you mind?' He shrugged, smiling broadly. 'No, not really. I guess every man gets a lift out of having people look at him with envious eyes when they've appraised the package of glamour he married. So go right ahead and give them every bulge and curve you have.'

"That really was the poignant beginning," she went on. "And I give full credit to our rose garden. To be there with Bob, away from friction and tensions, gave me back a little of my old self, and it also began to pull Bob's blood pressure down, and melt off his excess weight. Mutually, we contributed to an improved male-female relationship. Every facet of the garden played its role to the hilt; the warm hues of our rose blooms, their exotic fragrance, and even our pet wren got into the act. That wren, incidentally, was very special. The pair occupied a nesting box we had placed on the shady side of a tree trunk, high enough up to be out of reach of predators. The two were ecstatically happy in their home, and the male, piping its reedy song, over and over, gave us the feeling that we were included in its song; it was very tame and followed us to every part of the garden, singing lustily.

"Bob recovered completely, and he's eager to enter into a fierce argument to support his contention that his swift response to medical treatment was attributable to the forenoon and afternoon hours he spent with me in our rose garden. As for me, I'm

unalterably convinced that our marriage was saved by the enchanting time units we spent with our roses and our peppery little wren. Our living tempo kept improving, rising quickly to the zenith of our original husband-wife relationship. Five months ago I gave birth to our first child, a nine pound boy, who already is beginning to display some of the quaint traits of his father.

"So now, instead of one, I have two beloved idiots." She then repeated the words of Dorothy Frances Gurney:

"One is nearer God's heart in a garden than anywhere else on earth."

Roses–Georgian Bay to Muskoka

Bryce F. Moffat
Midland, Ontario

So much has been written about the rose that an amateur hesitates to add to what has already been said, perhaps many times before. However, in a relatively new country such as Canada with its many varied climates, from the mild areas of British Columbia to the mid west and colder populated areas of the East, there is a great variation in the general planting of roses, as well as the knowledge of those varieties most suitable for each region. One has only to glance over the reports on the performance of individual varieties by different growers as given in "The Clearing House" of the Canadian Rose Annual to realize how location affects performance. Thus, comments on rose growing experiences from many areas can be helpful to most readers.

Southern Georgian Bay district, including Midland, is located in zone 5a. of the Canadian plant hardiness zone map prepared by the Canada Department of Agriculture and is subject to low winter temperatures of at least minus 26°F, or 58°F below freezing. Being in a snow belt, the ground is usually protected by a snow cover, so that winter loss of rose bushes is often no greater than in much milder areas where snow protection is not dependable. The part of Muskoka where the writer has just begun the planting of shrub roses is in zone 4b. For comparison, Ottawa is in the less severe zone 5a, Montreal in zone 5b and Calgary in the more severe zone 3a.

Winter protection for the H.T. and Floribunda roses in Midland consists of the recommended method of hilling up with earth each bush before freezing sets in. The extra earth required is obtained from nearby garden areas or brought in from elsewhere. Compost is sometimes used as well. After Christmas and when snow is usually on the ground, we try to add an extra

protection of evergreen boughs, often cut from discarded Christmas trees. Our winter losses amount to about 2½% to 3% per year. By spring, die-back is usually severe, in many cases reaching the earth surface of the hills for most of the H.T. and Floribunda roses except the hardier ones. Therefore there is no question of how far to prune back in spring as we just remove all the dead material plus any weak-looking growth. This is done before removing the earth hills to facilitate the operation.

One Midland amateur rose grower who is, I believe, the most successful one in town, begins the spring treatment of rose bushes by spraying the ground around each one with lime sulphur. This apparently is a good protection against black spot later on. This is followed at regular intervals with applications of fertilizer usually in liquid form, which is mixed in a barrel of rain water. Compost is used in large proportions when new roses are planted. It is also worked into the top soil.

At the time of writing (September 16th) the bushes in the above mentioned garden are showing considerable bloom on healthy looking specimens. During the past dry season watering by hose was often necessary, this being done by letting the water run freely on the ground below the foliage to prevent wetting of the latter. When inspected a few days ago these roses had very little black spot visible, this being only on the more susceptible varieties. This grower believes in eliminating any varieties which are poor in any way, particularly in disease resistance. Listed here are the named roses which perform so well for him: Blanche Mallerin, Buccaneer, Camelot, Chrysler Imperial, Carrousel, Chicago Peace, Christian Dior, Garden State, Granada, Montezuma, Mr. Lincoln, Peace, Pink Peace, Pink Parfait, Queen Elizabeth, Roundelay, Red Peace, Suspense, Tiffany, Tropicana, White Knight.

To illustrate the importance of water to rose performance the writer's garden has suffered from its lack during the warm, dry periods of this past summer due to his absence from Midland. The roses in consequence have very few flowers at this time compared with last year when August rains with cooler weather were very beneficial to them.

It is a wonder we in zone 5a. bother to grow climbing roses after seeing the difference in results here and just 80 or so miles

south in the Toronto area where many hundreds of gardens are blessed with the beauty of this type. The writer has tried a dozen or so different varieties of these over the past 14 years but the only one which has kept flowering, with our help, is a specimen of Paul's Scarlet. For winter protection the canes are laid horizontally on the ground before freeze-up and then covered with earth. Other types of protection have proved useless. A protected location can, however, be quite beneficial. A southerly exposure with full protection from northerly winds seems to be an important factor in growing this type here in Midland. One should also protect against too early a thaw out, in the first warm days of spring.

There are many shrub rose varieties listed for sale but one is obliged to check various nurseries to find them. As some are extremely hardy, they are most suitable for planting in the colder areas but one must not expect hybrid tea bloom quality, and because of their size, some may not be suitable for the small garden. Some are quite old varieties although once in a while a new one of value appears such as Sea Foam (1964), a low spreading type with lovely dark green foliage and small pinkish white flowers. In the writer's opinion the roses of this group which give the best display of flowers are those having one display period of approximately two weeks, usually during June in Midland. Shrub roses planted in Midland include Fruhlingsgold, Hugonis, Morgensonne, Nevada, Penelope, Prairie Youth, Sea Foam. Not all of these are the extra hardy type.

The one hardy shrub rose of the June flowering group which appeals most to us is the Canadian variety Prairie Youth. This is partly because of the colour of its flowers, a soft china pink, as well as the profusion of bloom. Approximately 600 blooms plus buds were counted on our bush in its second season of bloom. It is now 6 feet high and no die-back from two winters was noticed. The origin of this rose was referred to by Mr. Percy H. Wright in his article on page 82 of the 1969 Canadian Rose Annual.

In the Muskoka district of Ontario and in Huntsville in particular there appear to be relatively few rose gardens. However those who have attempted to grow even a few roses and who

'BIRMINGHAM POST' (H.T.)
'Queen Elizabeth' × *'Wendy Cussons'*
Raised by Watkins Roses Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

'SUPER SUN' (H.T.)
Sport from 'Piccadilly'
Submitted by W. Bentley & Sons Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

follow recommended practices can and do have reasonable success with them. One gardener contacted by the writer is even growing a few standards. For winter protection these were buried horizontally in a trench and covered with 9 inches or so of earth. Other methods of protection such as wrapping with straw or other similar material inside a windproof cover were not satisfactory. In this garden the following varieties and types of roses are growing satisfactorily: Bewitched, *Bronze Masterpiece, Camelot, Crimson Glory, Golden Girl, *Golden Slippers, Halloween, *Jack Frost, Miss Canada, Mr. Lincoln, Queen Elizabeth, Simone, Summer Sunshine, Swarthmore, *Tropicana; (Standards) *Pink Peace, Queen Elizabeth, Weeping Blaze; (Hedge Roses) Eutin and Fire King. These bloomed well all summer but those marked * were particularly good.

The extra hardy shrub roses can be grown in Muskoka without winter protection. At any rate this is the experience of the writer who is presently growing the following varieties near Huntsville: Betty Bland, George Will, Haidee, Mrs. John McNab, Thérèse Bugnet, Turkeston Rose, Prairie Charm, Prairie Dawn, Wasagaming and Will Alderman. These were received in spring 1967 and since then have grown into fair sized shrubs, some being 5 feet to 6 feet high. Our comment on most of them at this stage is that they are more attractive by way of their foliage than from the flowers produced. The June flowering shrub roses as planted in Midland seem more desirable due to their more attractive display of flowers.

In spring 1969 two more hardy shrub roses were added to those at Huntsville, one being Prairie Youth, the other a relatively new one named Flamingo. It is a hybrid Rugosa and is listed as very hardy. The rose-pink flowers are single, five petalled and fragrant.

With reference to available extra hardy shrub species and miscellaneous types of roses, one nursery lists 19 shrub roses with 14 of these very hardy and 41 of the second and third groups, 21 of which are very hardy, so it does seem that one has some choice when buying roses belonging to these groups. However, as Mr. Percy H. Wright has suggested, there could be more new and improved types of extra hardy roses to improve the selection for planting in Canada's colder zones.

Bourbon Roses

Nancy Steen
Auckland, New Zealand

Some of the loveliest of the old roses belong to the Bourbon family; and, though many were bred a hundred or more years ago, they are still being sold in a number of countries. As garden plants, these roses are treasures, being very floriferous, highly perfumed, and subtly toned. Most flower recurrently throughout the year. In fact, now, in midwinter, "Souvenir de la Malmaison", "Louise Odier", and "Madame Pierre Oger" are still throwing a few welcome blooms. The majority of Bourbon Roses could be classed as pillar roses, though a few are low-growing, and others gain the height of a large and robust shrub. This means that their varied size allows them to be used in a number of ways.

The origin of this fine rose family is full of interest, for one parent of the original Bourbon, 'Rose Edouard', must have been carried by East India Clipper from far off China to Mauritius in the South Indian Ocean, where farmers on the Isle of Bourbon —now called Réunion—were to use this hardy rose, the pink form of *Rosa chinensis,* as a hedging plant round their fields. Another famous rose, *Rosa damascena bifera*—the 'Pink Four Season's Rose'—must have travelled from the Middle East in the hold of an Arab dhow, along with rich spices and dates. These Arab traders sailed down the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean and on to Mauritius. Little did they realize that the rose in the cool hold was to become one parent of a new rose family. Both these ancient roses were hardy and practically perpetual-flowering; and both stood up to the rigours of being clipped over twice yearly by the farmers. Very early in the 19th century, one observant farmer noticed, in a batch of rose seedlings, a plant with unusual foliage. He transplanted this rose into his own garden, where its development could be watched. Later, when it flowered, he

realized that it differed from his hedging plants—at that time, the only two roses growing on the island. In 1817, when a French botanist, M. Bréon, arrived on this island to take over the post of Director of the Botanic Gardens, and was shown the rose, he became interested at once. So much so, that he sent seeds and later plants to M. Jacques, gardener at the Chateau de Neuilly, near Paris. These were treasured, and later, M. Jacques produced hybrids, which were distributed, first in France, and later in England. During a trip overseas, we had hoped to see a plant of 'Rose Edouard' somewhere in Europe; but failed to do so. To our great delight, after our return to New Zealand, we were sent bud-wood of this rare rose. The generous donor was the Director-General of Agricultural Research for India, who informed us that, not only did 'Rose Edouard' grow extensively in his country; but that its blooms were used in the perfume industry. As he had no record as to how this first Bourbon arrived in India, I sent him an extract from River's, "The Rose Amateur's Guide", which was published in 1854. "Many fables have been told respecting the origin of this rose. The most generally received version of one of these is, that a French Naval officer was requested by the widow of a M. Edouard, residing in the island, to find, on his voyage to India, some rare rose; and that, on his return to the L'Ile de Bourbon, he brought with him this rose which she planted on her husband's grave". Though a pretty story, it was considered to be devoid of truth—M. Bréon's account of its introduction being the correct one.

For many years now we have grown and loved descendants of these two ancient roses. 'Bourbon Queen' (1835), a strong-growing shrub, produces masses of highly-scented, magenta-pink, semi-double blooms in summer, and odd flowers later in the season. Arched over on the top of a raised bed, or trained along a fence, 'Bourbon Queen' can be extremely effective as the foliage is strong and handsome and later, the pear-shaped heps are attractive. The first transatlantic steamer had a rose named in its honour. This Bourbon of 1838, 'Great Western', is a vigorous semi-climber which produces large, showy blooms of a rich, cerise-purple. As it flowers for a few short weeks only, we do not recommend its use in small, modern gardens. Another summer-blooming pillar rose, 'Coupe d'Hébé' (1840), has large,

coarse foliage; but the flowers are gorgeous, being full, heavily-scented, and of a soft rose-pink with lavendar tints. Unfortunately it is not for every garden as its blooms, though lovely, have a limited season.

Now we come to our most treasured Bourbon, 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' (1843) 'Queen of Beauty and Fragrance'. Béluze, its breeder, named it in honour of the famous garden with which he was associated. This is definitely a bush rose. The large, flat, many-petalled blooms are of palest shell-pink fading to near white at the edges. Arranged with soft grey foliage, they can create an exquisite picture. Nothing seems to daunt this brave old rose, for, all over New Zealand, it can be seen growing on children's graves in early cemeteries; and many a neglected and deserted garden boasts thriving plants of 'Souvenir de la Malmaison'. We moved, and heavily pruned, a hoary, hundred-year-old plant in a churchyard recently. It was necessary to plant it in a new site because of alterations being carried out in the church grounds; but we were full of admiration to see the lovely flowers on the bush at mid-winter. A climbing form appeared years later; but this rose was never a great success in our garden. Recently, when travelling up a country road near the Wanganui River, we were amazed to see a really splendid specimen of the climbing 'Souvenir de la Malmaison', flowering profusely as it climbed up into an old, lichened fruit tree, on the site of a deserted garden. The fact that it was quite neglected, and had its feet in a swamp amidst a tangle of herbage, did not seem to daunt this lovely Bourbon.

Painted by many artists, the circular, clear-rose blooms of 'Louise Odier' (1851)—with their beautifully folded petals—are familiar to many rose lovers. This excellent rose graces a pink garden—a few late blooms still appearing—near its ancestors, 'Old Blush China', and the 'Pink Four Season's Rose', while at the rear, on a fence, grows the 'Thornless Rose', 'Zephrine Drouhin' (1868)—a popular rose at pruning time. In one garden, we admired this useful Bourbon Rose as it twined over a metal arch above an old stone well-head. The bush was gay with rich pink blooms—creating a delightful picture against a background of dark green trees.

In front of a raised terrace, and trained on to the wrought iron above it, we grow a border of Bourbon Roses. Here can be seen the newer, semi-double, rosy 'Adam Messerich'—a rose of this century; 'Commandant Beaurepaire', richly striped in maroon and pink; the exquisite, pink, summer-flowering 'Madame Lauriol de Barny', the two Victorian Shell Roses, 'La Reine Victoria' and its paler pink sport, 'Madame Pierre Oger'; the sumptuous, heavily perfumed, rosy-cerise 'Madame Isaac Pereire' and its charming pale sport, 'Madame Ernst Calvat" with beautifully swathed petals; and last, but not least, as it is almost perpetual-flowering, the lower-growing beauty, 'Champion of the World', which is placed in a curved area at the foot of a flight of steps. To clothe the base of these roses, a repetitive border planting of *Hebe speciosa variagata* and *Veronica spicata rosea* has been used successfully—the additional plants making for year round harmony. With one exception, these are all roses from last century, and still many are being sold, which speaks a great deal for their beauty and hardiness. 'Champion of the World' grew in Auckland's oldest cemetery, in Grafton Gully; but now, bull dozers have cleared this area to make way for a modern motorway, so the old roses have disappeared, except for those rescued by enthusiasts.

Many years ago, we were given cuttings of the Bourbon, 'Honorine de Brabant'. From these, we have now a stalwart, seven-foot bush which thrives near pink fuchsias, a pink rhododendron, and a tall pink cherry. The small clusters of blush-pink, cupped blooms are striped and stipled with carmine. These appear generously in the summer, and recurrently throughout the rest of the year. It is thought that this rose is closely related to 'Commandant Beaurepaire' (1874). 'Variegata de Bologna' (1909), amazingly striped with purple on a blush ground, is effective when grown alongside purple roses and fuchsias with an edging of silver-foliaged plants; but in two respects, it has caused us trouble. The *canina* stock on to which our imported plant was budded, suckered all too freely, so now we have had it re-budded on to *multiflora* stock to cope with one difficulty. The other worry is that 'Variegata de Bologna', late in the season after flowering, is a martyr to black spot, in spite of regular spraying. This is most distressing; but apparently, even in Great Britain

in a cooler climate, this Bourbon Rose is similarly afflicted—a great pity, when it is such an asset in other ways.

In a white garden, we make use of 'Boule de Neige' (1867), which, when it first opens, has the look of a formal camellia, as the petals have a thick, waxy appearance. The handsome leaves set off the red-tinted buds and pale blooms excellently. More of the full, medium-sized flowers are produced when the flexible stems are arched over. This is the case with many of the Bourbon family, so we always do this where space permits.

Of all the old roses we have collected or purchased, there is no doubt that some of the loveliest are these Bourbons. They are roses we never tire of, and that are greately admired as garden plants.

"Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air,
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair,
It shines in blooming splendour gay,
While zephyrs on its bosom play".

SAPPHO

Make Rose Growing Your Hobby

Dr. H. E. Monger
Omaha, Nebraska

In this article we are hoping to converse with the novice rose grower or prospective rose fancier. There will be no attempt to tell you how to grow roses where you live because we have probably never grown roses under the conditions that exist where you will be growing them. We have read dozens of books on growing roses and, invariably, the author tries to make the reader believe that the methods successfully practiced by him in Reading, Pennsylvania, should also apply in Miami, Florida and Winnipeg, Manitoba. If this little article can stimulate you to think and look before you leap, then our mission will have been accomplished.

To the novice we would state that, like taking up any hobby in a serious manner, becoming a rose fancier will be a completely separate chapter in the story of his life. In dealing with it we will have to get down to the basics; who, why, what, how, when and where.

Good horticultural practices will grow good roses so if you are a person of middle age or younger, with any kind of a horticultural background, growing roses is an ideal hobby to develop for later years. For the person without a horticultural background, all of that hard work that one invariably does to make mistakes will not be so discouraging while you are still young enough to have the extra energy. If experience has not taught you not to make the same mistake twice, then you are just the kind of customer that the commercial nurseries are looking for. Persons who have neglected to develop their hobbies until the more elderly years will usually have to start on a crash program and probably will have to buy experience.

There are several different reasons for growing roses as a hobby. Most people have an instinctive love for a beautiful rose. Some people grow roses just to satisfy this love for themselves and their friends. Some like to have a conspicuous rose garden to enhance the beauty of their property. Some people grow roses for prize winning ribbons and some grow roses just so they can associate with all of the other wonderful people who also grow roses. Any of these reasons are quite logical and every rose society will have members representing each preference.

Because roses are not too choosy they are not too difficult to grow. Roses like to grow in soil with some sand in it but not too much. They like soil with organic matter in it but not too much. Roses like water but not too much. They like fertilizer but not too much. Roses like an acid soil but not too much acid. A loam is a mixture of all grades of fineness of soil and a well drained loam with a Ph of 6.5 to 6.0 is ideal for roses. After the rosebushes have been planted and established and the ground has settled well, then they will make very efficient use of a well balanced fertilizer applied and cultivated into the surface of the ground.

Selecting the roses, both kind and variety, can be an enjoyment in itself. This should refer back to why you are growing them, depending on whether you are desiring mass colour, height, background or exhibition and there is a very wide range of classifications for each purpose. Floribundas are wonderful for mass colour but do not send out a child to do a man's job and do not exhibit a floribunda with the expectation of winning the Queen of the Show. It takes an exhibition type hybrid tea rose to win you this honour.

You don't necessarily have to pay high prices to get attractive roses. The higher priced varieties are those of more recent introduction and buyers of these are helping to pay the costs of introduction and a royalty on each plant sold. Many of the varieties will be poor growers where you wish to grow them, many will be mediocre, some will be very good but a study will show that a really great rose will come along about once in every five years. A great rose is one that performs well in all categories, bush growth, plentiful flowering as a garden rose, lasts as cut flowers and exhibition type bloom for show purposes. Such a

rose will still be an outstanding rose even after its seventeen-year patent right has expired.

After your varieties have been selected, one is always ahead to buy good plants of that variety, plants with strong canes and a well developed root system. In this way you are buying both time and satisfaction. A few years ago we were looking for a certain variety of rose for cross pollinating purposes. The variety was apparently no longer in commerce by any standard nurseries but we did find a wrapped plant for 29 cents. Unwrapped it proved to have one cane and one root tendril. With the most careful planting in the choicest of location and much extra care, this variety has served its purpose for me but now, after four years, it is just approaching the status of a respectable bush. A well developed plant of this older variety, if it could have been found, would probably have cost about two dollars and that would have been a very cheap price to have paid for the four years that it took the cheap plant to develop.

The particular climate in which you are going to grow your roses will determine whether you should plant in the spring or the fall; how deep you will plant them for winter protection, what other kind of winter protection they will require and how early in the spring this protection can be removed. Roses do like sun, especially the morning sun but do not try to limit them to sunshine in just the morning hours. Roses appreciate good air circulation around them so the location of the rose bed can determine, to a great extent, the distance between your plantings.

Where we live and grow our own roses, we have to spray for practically every known pest, both fungus diseases and insects, that can affect our roses. But we have seen beautiful roses grown in areas where no spray of any kind was ever needed so we will not try to dictate any kind of spraying programme. If you do have to spray in your area there are a few points to remember. A fungus disease can be prevented but it can never be cured. If, for instance, you live in an area in which black spot is a problem and you find black spot on the leaves of your rose bushes, then you are already six weeks too late in your spraying. If you have to spray, do not expect a fungicide to act as an insecticide and do not expect an insecticide to act as a fungicide.

This discussion has dealt primarily with the so-called modern

roses and has included the problems and questions most often brought to our attention as a consulting rosarian. In recent years there has been a justifiable revival of the older shrub and specie roses. These older roses should especially be brought to the attention of those persons living in the more severe climates as many of them are much hardier than the modern roses. Basically, the same facts will apply. If there should be a public rose garden in your area, visit it and observe the practices and results. A large public rose garden can not be pampered like a smaller private garden and the fundamentals are more evident. If only private rose gardens are available for visiting, first ascertain if the owner of the private garden is growing roses for the same purpose for which you wish to grow them before copying too many of his procedures.

We have often made the statement that a rose show is the poorest place on earth for the prospective rose grower to pick out the varieties of roses for starting his hobby. Certainly, that is a fine place to initiate his enthusiasm but often that enthusiasm cools when he finds that those varieties didn't look the same in his garden as they did in the show. Rose shows are a branch of show business and like all the other branches of the business, there are tricks to the trade. The Queen of the Show may be a variety that is a very sparse bloomer. The novice doesn't know that careful disbudding may have been necessary to produce that one perfect specimen on a long stem so when that same variety produces its bloom in clusters of smaller blooms he may become disenchanted. This is not to knock rose shows but we would admonish the novice to pay more attention to the foliage than to the bloom so he will see what can be accomplished by careful horticulture.

Proportion your time to be spent on your roses just as you do the other routines of living instead of giving them haphazard care. Make the rose growing hobby a delight instead of a chore and you will be fully rewarded.

Our Favorite Roses

W. Lyzaniwsky
Willowdale, Ontario

People visiting our rose garden frequently ask me quite an embarrassing question: what is my favorite rose, or which rose I like the best. After a moment of hesitation I usually say, "Roses you see in this garden are all my favorites. If it were not so our place would be full of tomatoes, potatoes, onions or some kind of squash."

Rose growing for my wife and myself is a challenging hobby, full of enjoyment and surprises. There are over 300 plants in our small rose garden, hybrid teas and climbers, floribundas and their cousins grandifloras, as well as little darling miniatures grown as bedding plants or in the form of rose trees. We would like to have many more rose cultivars in our garden but unfortunately space limitations deprive us of this pleasure. Varieties we do not like never last long in our place, and new introductions failing to satisfy our expectations usually disappear in a season or two. I think it is very true, and many rose enthusiasts would agree with me, that we rosarians usually grow roses we admire, enjoy and like the best. Each variety, either H.T., floribunda or the old-fashioned shrub rugosa or moss, has its advantages and disadvantages as seen differently by different people. Each individual rose blossom of the same variety, either on the plant or on the exhibition table, has its own individuality, beauty and charm.

I enjoy our roses most during an early morning garden "inspection" after clear and cool nights, just about at sunrise when the plants are usually covered with the crystal clear droplets of the morning dew, waiting patiently for the first rays of the sun. The exotic 'Hawaii,' a creation of the late Eugene Boerner, is especially fascinating at this time. Many rosarians, who do not like 'Hawaii,' perhaps have never observed this nice rose at the right time when she is at her very best.

Gaujard's 'Femina' is also attractive and full of feminine charm in the early hours of the morning. But 'Perfecta Superior' is at its best much later when the sun is about forty degrees above the horizon. 'Isabel de Ortiz' and 'Ann Letts' are perfect in the morning too. Boerner's lovely 'Mexicana' and Lindquist's 'Granada' also show their colour best when illuminated by the early morning sun. At this time the rose garden is especially different, maybe because the rosarian, after a good night's sleep, is full of imagination, or because the activity of the plant cells, their growth and division and the movement of nutrients, are the most prominent during the hours of early summer mornings. Maybe both, but it is very true that plant photosynthesis is at its peak two or three hours after sunrise. It is no wonder that many rosarians prefer to apply foliar feeding in the early hours of the day. We follow this practice in our garden too.

There are many roses which are very attractive during the late morning. Let us take, for example, 'Super Star,' 'Brandenberg,' 'Fragrant Cloud,' or such reds as 'Crimson Glory,' 'Oklahoma,' 'Papa Meilland,' 'Chrysler Imperial,' 'Americana,' or 'Mr. Lincoln'; they are all beautiful in the full sun. Roses like 'Nobility,' 'Memoriam,' 'Royal Highness,' 'Angel Wings' or the old lady 'Ophelia,' with all her sports such as 'Madame Butterfly' or 'Rapture,' or majestic 'Countess Vandal' are very interesting and to a certain degree even dramatic if the sun's rays strike the individual blooms from behind or at a ninety-degree angle. Their petals become transparent, and shadows or semi-shadows, with the brilliantly illuminated areas, make the blossoms simply exquisite. 'Memoriam' and 'Royal Highness,' though sparse producers, requiring more than an average amount of T.L.C.[1], are, in our opinion, worth every effort. With their elegance, classically perfect form and delicate blush pink coloration, they always attract the attention of any rose garden visitor; even the most capricious artist with sophisticated taste cannot pass these beauties without noticing their majestic stature. While 'Memoriam' always has problems with rain spottings, 'Royal Highness' withstands this treatment of nature without special concern.

[1]Tender Loving Care, a popular expression in the rosarian's vocabulary.

Both are excellent roses and we are always fascinated with their undisputed beauty.

Some roses are especially different and dramatic when illuminated by the light of the setting sun just before it touches the horizon. 'Orange Flame' always bursts for a few moments into a riot of fire, and 'Vienna Charm' becomes more charming. During sunset and for a few short moments after it 'Garden Party' is sometimes most attractive with its slightly yellowish white petals with the delicate touches of light fluorescent pink on their edges.

'Madame Meilland,' synonym 'Gloria Dei,' internationally known as 'Peace,' when grown as a standard is especially magnificent during the season of fall bloom. The canary yellow bloom of good form, sometimes with the sharp strokes of red with a delicate fluorescent pink on the outside of her petals, glows for several minutes in the twilight. When budded on 6-foot high good quality understock, 'Peace,' after its third or fourth birthday rewards our garden with a breath-taking picture. With 40 to 50 fully opened huge blooms at a time, each plant transforms itself into a majestic, glowing tree beyond imagination and description. In our small rose garden we found somehow space for 50 rose trees and 10 of them are 'Peace.'

Many varieties of roses, hybrid teas, floribundas and the little gem miniatures, if they are of spreading habit, are very suitable for budding as standards. In the vast majority of cases if carefully budded on compatible and good quality understock, after reaching maturity they produce, in our opinion, high quality bloom in profusion and very often are more effective than their bedding type sisters. Standards grown among bedding roses create a three dimensional effect and give special accent to the garden.

Our stock of standard roses is of our own propagation, and we found that budding is a very interesting and thrilling experience. It is a relatively simple procedure, and, after a few trials and errors, it can be performed successfully by any rose enthusiast with a "green thumb" of average caliber. Propagation by budding is described and illustrated in many rose books. The 1958 *Canadian Rose Annual* on page 34 has a good article about this subject.

Besides 'Peace,' the following cultivars are very effective if grown as standards: 'Crimson Glory,' 'Aztec,' 'Countess Vandal,' 'Golden Sun,' 'White Knight,' 'Ophelia,' 'Duet,' 'Granada,' 'Lili Marlene,' 'King's Ransom,' 'Americana' and many others. The upright varieties like 'Kordes Perfecta' or 'Chrysler Imperial' are much better if grown as bedding roses. 'New Yorker,' 'Queen Elizabeth' or 'Super Star' should never be budded and grown as rose trees because they never produce a symmetrical crown of good form. 'Miss France' is exceptionally effective and rewarding if budded on rugosa understock; it blooms continuously from early summer to late fall.

To all those who share our hobby we wish the contentment that we have found in the wonderful world of roses when our whole life becomes so beautiful and peaceful in these troublesome and cruel times so full of dangers, mysteries and surprises.

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND—*Mrs. Peggy Ellames*

1969 DAWNED on southern Vancouver Island with lots of snow and very low temperatures: a shock for our "limit of hardiness" plants and for humans too, especially for those who came here to avoid both snow and zero! It was the worst winter in fifty years we were told. By the time the snow vanished, many rose bushes, and particularly climbing roses, looked very sad indeed. However, most plants have a great "will to live" and losses were surprisingly few, though some climbers failed to bloom.

A warm May brought growth along and the various June shows were well filled. A warm, dry summer produced what has been described as an "excellent rose season."

In March, the usual pruning demonstrations were held, one in Beacon Hill Park and the second in Windsor Rose Garden in Oak Bay. They were both well attended.

The "Best Rose in Show" in the Victoria Horticultural Society's June show was a lovely bloom of 'Chicago Peace, exhibited by Mr. Eric Billington, a Past President of the Canadian Rose Society.

In September, the Rose Group of the Victoria Horticultural Society was revived under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Raner. There are about thirty very interested members and the hope is that entries in the shows will increase.

VANCOUVER—*Erskine MacPherson*

SNOW FELL in December, bringing a white Christmas to the whole of the Lower Mainland and, contrary to accepted custom, instead of thawing after a few days, it remained on the ground for several weeks. The roses were subjected to freezing temperatures not normally reached in this area, and with 10 degrees below freezing being registered, the canes were winter-killed to ground level.

Although the majority of growers, including the author, had not hilled-up their plants, losses were surprisingly few. The only

bushes out of some 300 odd in the author's garden which were lost were a "Mermaid", which is a tender climber and, surprisingly that so-called hardy climber "Conrad Ferdinand Meyer". This had been growing very satisfactorily for the last six years on a sheltered wall and I can only conclude that it had become iced-up at the base of the shoots.

Black-spot carry-over was at a minimum, and for the first time in many years, did not appear until August. Pruning was, of necessity, delayed until March but the roses, with generally fewer blooms than in previous years, came on splendidly and were in excellent condition for the June show. The best rose in the Vancouver show, despite its decline in popularity in the winning tables both on this continent and elsewhere, was "Peace". When that rose is well-grown on a healthy bush, it is a beautiful sight to behold but it needs a deeper soil than many of us have here.

The Pacific National Exhibition and other rose shows also were supported by amateur rose growers but not by as many as we should like to see. With so many other activities available, even the keen gardeners tend to slacken their efforts once the big June show is over.

In order to reduce air pollution, the City of Vancouver and many of the surrounding municipalities introduced by-laws prohibiting the burning of outside garden material so that we can no longer have bonfires. One of the most pleasant and rewarding jobs in gardening was thereby taken away but, due to representations by individuals and organized societies connected with home gardening, the city of Vancouver relented and we are allowed to burn on two weekends in October and two in March. Bonfire ashes are rich in potash which is valuable for hardening the soft, sappy shoots and for strengthening the colour of the blooms. There has been quite a controversy here over the merits or otherwise of this chemical, some claiming that it encourages excessive candelabra growth on the second crop of summer blooms. It is a definite fact that a tablespoonful of sulphate of potash placed around the stem of the plant in the autumn does improve the performance the following spring. The seaweed processors and bark mulchers have been actively promoting their wares this year and, whilst the seaweed products are beneficial, both as a food

and as a mulch, the bark's main attraction would appear to be in the tidy look it gives to flower beds, particularly when evergreens are planted. Being on the acid side, it has to be combined with other ingredients when used for rose beds.

An integral part of the valuable work performed by the Vancouver Rose Society is the production of our monthly bulletin, edited with great care by Archie Selwood. Educational articles of value are well received by the members and the bulletin serves as a useful diary of rose events in the area.

The various parks boards and several large business organizations continue to feature the rose in their plantings and, with the opening in December of the conservatory and surrounding buildings which will include a hall available for horticultural societies, at the top of Little Mountain in Queen Elizabeth Park in Vancouver, added interest will be given to the rose and other plants.

In addition to the many formal rose beds in this park, there is a large collection of old garden roses which was a gift from the Vancouver Rose Society and on the banks of the reservoir and elsewhere, shrub roses grow in profusion, intermixed with small trees.

This area is, indeed, fortunate in having so many beautiful public plantings which are a great incentive to the amateur to grow in his own property and, although prices of the latest introductions are steadily rising, the many well-known exhibition and garden roses that adorn our gardens are within everybody's means and the hobby, compared with many others, is one that can be enjoyed with a minimum of cost. A good spade, trowel and pruners are the basic tools required and along with reasonable health and a love of gardening, this rose-growing is a hobby that appeals to people of all ages. The climate here is ideal and we can look forward to the continued enthusiasm that is so evident in this Evergreen Playground as the tourist bureau names this temperate west coast area. Visitors from other parts of Canada are always very welcome and can be assured of hospitality from the members of the rose fraternity and we are always most interested in hearing and discussing matters of rose interest from elsewhere. We are looking forward to another year of happy rose-growing.

CALGARY—*Mrs. P. H. Bastin and Dave Coulter*

Calgary, being situated close to the Rocky Mountains, creates a great challenge to rose growers because of the "Chinook" winds which occasionally during the winter send temperatures from 15 to 20 below zero to the same and even higher above zero in a matter of hours. Our rose bushes are thus confused into thinking that spring has arrived and the sap is set running to bring forth new growth. This past season, however, the winter was long, cold and heavily blanketed with snow, with little evidence of our usual Chinook. The bushes on the whole fared fairly well. Many were uncovered in the latter part of May only to be greeted by a sudden severe cold front in June with some snow and freezing temperatures! Despite proper planting, fertilizing, pruning and winter protection, the weather remains our biggest challenge.

Although a test garden had been started a few years ago in a somewhat remote area of the city, another much more suitable park area was offered and the Calgary Rose Society undertook to maintain this as a project. Several beds were prepared using different planting media, and twelve roses of one variety were planted in each bed. An open invitation was extended to all interested Calgarians to attend the planting to learn how to properly plant a rose bush for this area. A general programme of spraying and fertilizing was carried out during the growing season and accounts were kept.

The founding president, Mr. P. J. Timms of the Calgary Rose Society, an active and energetic person despite his advancing years, had generously donated toward the establishment of the test garden and had also offered for competition for the first time this year a most beautiful trophy for perpetual competition for members of the society. It is now with deep sorrow but with gratitude for his exemplary life that we report on a warm and sunny day the spirit of our founder slipped quietly away:

The hedge was trimmed and roses were blooming everywhere;
The garden was all finished and done with loving care.
He found God in his garden—each flower was a prayer.
It's true we all will miss him but may the Lord be blessed;
He simply was all finished and laid down at last to rest.

With increasing membership due to past promotion of rose growing, the new venture of circulating a news letter proved most interesting, bringing ideas to the members as a result of an exchange of information with numerous other groups and societies in the United States and parts of Canada. This also created a new avenue for programme material.

Calgary received a heavy degree of precipitation in July and part of August and as each proposed date for the annual tour of gardens became washed out, plans eventually were cancelled for this year.

A record number of entries was recorded in the rose section of the Calgary Horticultural Show held in late August and the blooms were of exceptionally high quality, considering the June set-back and two severe hail storms in July.

About the middle of September a "Mini Show" was held and produced some of the finest blooms of the season. The judges explained why certain roses received ribbons over others entered in the same class.

Although the promotion of rose growing is the main aim of the Society, other worthwhile projects include a bed of roses at a home for elderly citizens and the beauty of the park test beds where all may enjoy the bloom.

We in Calgary look forward with fellow rosarians throughout the country to a year of prolific bloom and the anticipated pleasure of seeing that "first bud" burst forth.

LETHBRIDGE—*J. K. Wood*

THE WINTER of 1968-9 was one of the coldest on record here and most rose-growers were a little apprehensive about uncovering plants in the spring but, to their great delight, very little damage to the plants was apparent. The snow during the winter was not taken off by the customary Chinook winds and proved to be of great value for purposes of insulation. The spring season opened up very gradually and the plants were not subject to the usual "stop and go" whims of the weatherman. Rainfall was very plentiful in May and June, with the result that blooms came out around June 15th, which is about 2 weeks ahead of the usual time for blooming.

At the National Rose Show, held in Toronto on June 22nd, 1969, Mr. Chas. Bauer was the winner in the "Airborne" section for the second year and received the Silver Medal which is presented by the Society. At the Calgary Horticultural Society Show, which was held on August 25th-26th, Mr. Bauer repeated his success of the last 2 years in winning the Cooper Memorial Rose Bowl for the Grand Aggregate and the Dowling Silver Tray for the highest number of points attained by a member of the Calgary Rose Society.

At our local Horticultural Show, held on Aug. 21st-23rd, Mrs. Bernice Muir was awarded the Rannard Memorial Trophy for the most points in the Rose section. At this show, "Chicago Peace" was voted to be the best bloom. This was grown by Mr. Bauer.

Local growers look forward each spring to the latest issue of the Canadian Rose Annual. For many years they have enjoyed reading the "Clearing House" as compiled and edited by Mr. Harold C. Cross, whose retirement has been recently announced. A very special thanks is due to Mr. Cross.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Percy H. Wright, Saskatoon*

The growing season of 1969 has been marked here by many unusual features, most of which affected plants other than roses even more than roses. For example, a disastrous and quite spectacular frost occurred on the morning of June 12, so severe that even the flowers on fruit trees which had set despite numerous earlier frosts, were forced to drop their small fruits, including the wild chokecherries. Temperatures as low as 14 were reported from some districts.

The wild rose, *R. acicularis,* the earliest to form buds, gave fewer than 10 per cent of its normal flowers. Macouni, which follows immediately, was less affected; and Suffulta, latest to bloom of all, was almost normal.

Strangely enough, the rose curculio, which so often simply devastates rose bushes in the drier parts of Saskatchewan, was down to about five per cent of its usual incidence, probably because the heavy rains of the fall of 1968 were not to its liking. The rose curculio is always worst in dry areas and dry seasons.

This reduction occurred in a year when insect pests in general were more numerous than they have been for many years.

To list the plants which suffered from aphids in 1969 would take this account of 1969 rose behaviour too far afield. Aphids bothered rose plants too, but unevenly, some escaping injury while others were sadly crippled. The habit which city gardeners have developed, of going off to some water resort for several weeks in mid-summer, gives all sorts of pests a chance to proliferate in their absence. Spider mite was also unusually prevalent. In diseases, rose rust appeared again, but blackspot was perhaps a little less severe than usual.

The worrisome feature of the pest situation is that the infestations of 1969 may be due to too free use of insecticides in recent years, since what kills insects kills their predators too. However, the writer was pleased to learn on good authority, just a few days ago, that insecticides do exist which hardly affect non-insect predators of insects, of which there are apparently quite a number. These include derivatives of pyrethrum. So there is hope that the past use of insecticides will not make us more and more dependent on insecticides with each passing year.

I should not entirely omit reference to rose varieties. The feature of 1969, in the garden of the writer at least, was the splendid performance of the floribunda Donald Prior, one of the most brilliant of all roses, and extremely productive of seed when properly pollinated. The Simonet hybrid Red Dawn, to name a comparatively rare rose, also did remarkably well. The time should come when Red Dawn will be offered by every seller of rose plants in the prairie provinces, in the own-root form. It is surely a beauty, and undoubtedly a little hardier than hybrid tea.

The town of Rosetown, in the centre of a remarkably productive wheat-growing area, last winter decided that it really ought to live up to its name. The result was a campaign to popularize rose growing, sponsored jointly by the local Horticultural Society and the town's Chamber of Commerce. More than 500 plants were purchased at a discount, and sold to interested citizens. The varieties chosen were Therese Bugnet, Hansa, and Harison's Yellow, all reasonably hardy for the area. We wish Rosetowners all good luck in their praiseworthy venture. Rosetown should henceforth be a prime beauty spot.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

It would not seem normal if the Manitoba report began without a complaint about the weather. So, once again it has to be said that casualties were high after the winter of 1968/69. The Spring weather was not encouraging; we also had a setback in mid-June—snow one day and a killing frost the next. Temperatures were below average for the rest of the month, while we had above-normal precipitation. No plants, not even annuals, made any growth in June. It speaks volumes for the stamina of roses that, when we finally had some warm sunshine, they came along well. However, the first period of bloom was about three weeks late.

Mr. Pfeiffer reports from Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg, that loss there was below average at first sight; but some plants, after showing growth, gave up later. He feels that some of the white varieties, and possibly the yellow 'King's Ransom,' may not be so hardy here. As an experiment, five plants of 'Karl Herbst' were left unprotected, and they all survived.

The first bloom in the Park was late, of course. A mulch of well-rotted manure was applied at the beginning of July, and no fertilizer was used. Growth was vigorous later in the season; and there was a good show of bloom, especially in September. However, light frosts came our way, and a temperature of 16.9 degrees ended the season. The roses were covered a week later, using the same method as in other years—the soil is dusted and builders' sand is applied, topped liberally with peat moss.

As his best performers in the newer roses, Mr. Pfeiffer mentions: 'American Heritage,' 'Bewitched,' 'Oklahoma,' 'Bobbie Lucas,' 'City of Belfast,' 'Jan Spek,' 'Lucky Lady.'

Mr. Grindle, Flin Flon, says that there was a very good snow cover for the winter; but the snow was all gone by mid-April, and temperatures in May were fairly high. However, as in southern areas, there were freezing nights in June and a "near blizzard" at the end of the first week. There was no growth until mid-July, and then production was below the standard of other years.

This year, Flin Flon's Rose Show was held later than usual, to coincide with the arrival of the first excursion train of '69 to Churchill. This train always brings, en route, a large number of

American tourists, and over 150 signed the Guest Book at the Show. Among them was Mr. Floyd Johnson, an accredited judge from Milwaukee; and Gordon, ever alert in the interest of roses, promptly enlisted him to judge the classes. Mr. Johnson kindly sent him the ARS Book on Judging at a later date.

Mrs. Scrase, Dauphin, writes that in her area the weather was very good in April, and roses were uncovered at the end of that month or early in May. However, losses were heavy. A number of her own plants were green to the tips but, although coverings were replaced when necessary, many failed to grow. Surviving roses bloomed much later than usual. This was typical of the district.

In Winnipeg, our June Flower Show was, as usual, staged at the Red River Exhibition. The Show came too early for most rose-growers but, in spite of weather conditions, by the end of the week, the number of exhibits in the Rose Classes had equalled that of the last year. At the International Show in August, it was another story—the number of entries was about half that of 1968. This was probably caused by the lateness of the first blooming period and the lack of good growing weather. Nevertheless, the blooms shown were of good quality.

Our Annual Outdoor Rose Show at Assiniboine Park was held on July 9th. Here again, the number of entries was disappointing, but we were gratified to have with us a large gathering of rose "fans". Professor Walker, of our University's Plant Science Department, was our judge, and he later spoke on the subject of exhibiting; after this, there was a lively question period. It is noticeable that, at a gathering of this type, people are less hesitant to ask questions than they are at the more formal indoor meeting. Problems were still being discussed during the social hour which always brings this evening to a close.

Last June, the approach of our Centenary in 1970 spurred us on to an ambitious project. We wanted to obtain information on the cultural practices of rose-growers all over the Province. We drew up a Questionnaire and, with the assistance of our Provincial Horticulturist, we were able to reach all the Horticultural Societies in Manitoba. We distributed the forms to Winnipeg growers and to all C.R.S. members. A total of about 200 forms were circulated, and we had a 20% response, which is probably normal!

Some interesting items came to light: *R.canina* rootstock is the preference of over 50% of our growers; it seems to be more suited to our climate than other types. For example, plants of 'Miss Canada' on both kinds of rootstock—multiflora and canina —were compared; those on *R.canina* survived longer. It is a pity that more nurseries do not give a choice. As to longevity, votes showed that the top three roses were 'Queen Elizabeth,' 'Peace' and 'Fashion,' in that order.

One intriguing theory came in — "That organic growing renders spraying unnecessary if a number of aromatic herbs are grown nearby." A request for further information was sent; but this is still awaiting a reply. Perhaps some of our readers may have comments on this?

For Manitoba's Centennial Year we had hoped to find an unnamed tender rose of Canadian origin, but we were disappointed. The decision has been to "adopt" a Shrub Rose produced by Mr. H. Marshall at Brandon Research Station. It is named 'Cuthbert Grant'; it was given the Award of Merit by the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture in 1965. It is rated a very attractive rose, with large red blooms.

As a special feature of our 1970 Celebration, we are hoping to have the Society's National Rose Show with us at the International Flower Show in August. This is an event that is keenly anticipated. It will be the biggest Rose Show ever staged in Manitoba, and we look forward to welcoming members from Coast to Coast.

We thank Mrs. Scrase and Messrs. Grindle and Pfeiffer for the news from their various districts; their assistance is invaluable. We all send you our best wishes for a very Happy New Year, and we will see you in 1970.

LAKEHEAD AREA—*Adolph De Kelver*

1969 WAS JUST the opposite of 1968 for the rose gardens in this area. The winter was about normal with a good depth of snow, and the roses came through the winter with very little loss.

While the spring was late and cool, the summer was just what the roses wanted: lots of sunshine and warm weather.

The first rose show had to be postponed from the middle of July to the beginning of August because of the late starting of warm weather, but the roses really made up for lost time. They

gave the rosarians of this area one of the best shows yet, with more entries, more roses, and those of good quality. 'Royal Highness', 'Rose Gaujard' and others, which have a tendency to ball in wet weather, gave their growers a splendid display of beautiful blooms.

A survey of the surrounding areas revealed some good rose-gardens, healthy rose bushes and well cared-for rose beds. Among those visited were Capreol, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay. All had good collections of well-kept roses and displayed a large number of beautiful roses, as well as many other flowers and shrubs. Some real good gardens were visited in these places, with very few symptoms of insects or diseases, except blackspot which seemed to be widespread over the area. Mildew also made an appearance in late summer, causing but little damage.

The Horticultural Society fruit, flower and vegetable shows at the Lakehead were a major success. Many out-of-town visitors were amazed at the beauty of the flower arrangements. The 5 x 5' floor displays, added much to the overall picture of the tables, as well as the 3 x 5' collections set on a continuous row of tables along the walls. The gladiolus displays gave a good account of themselves. Mr. Hugh McLellen, the show manager, made sure everything was in its proper place to add contrast to the overall arrangement of the tables, etc.

September finished dark with no sunshine, ending the rose flowering period rather early, as most blooms would ball instead of opening.

The fall is mild with but light frosts, and at present the rose bushes are bedded down for winter.

A mixture of fifty-fifty soil and peat moss makes a good hilling medium for rose bushes, followed with a covering of straw or leaves. Chicken wire or burlap can be used to keep the straw in place. This formula has proved very good in this area.

WINDSOR—*G. Magee and Walter LeMire*

This year has been an extra fine rose year for most rose growers in the Windsor district. The winter was severe enough to cut hybrid teas back to the soil mound and kill climbers like Don Juan and Royal Gold back to near the ground. Special protection such as styrofoam cones and sheets of styrene have been tried by several here with good results last winter. There is the

difficulty with these in gradual removal, and with very early blooms that miss the rose shows. (Walter's Comments) But the Polystyrene sheets of 2" x 4' x 8' made into a house 24" high brings roses through winter with 24" green live wood, ready to go like fire on the hill.

The last few years we have been bothered with May Frost that kills the first crop of rose buds. This year we barely missed with the temperature near freezing several times in early May.

The weather was cool in May and June with enough rainfall and a wonderful rose bloom resulted. A district show scheduled for June 7th was postponed since there weren't enough rose blooms. Several rose shows were held on Saturday, June 14th. At this date there was good hybrid tea bloom throughout the district, but many floribundas and climbers weren't out yet. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society held their show at Steinberg's Miracle Mart Shopping Centre. Holding a show in a busy shopping centre brings the show to the attention of the public and offsets the drawbacks, such as handling of blooms and intrusion of the public. The president of the Society, Mrs. Howard Welsh, won the best rose in the show with a Royal Highness. She also won the arrangement section and took these to form a much praised exhibit at the O.H.A. convention in Hamilton later that next week. The runner-up hybrid tea was White Christmas. Other really good blooms were three Swarthmore, Summer Sunshine and Vienna Charm. Other district shows were held by the Ambassador Horticultural Society in Windsor with many good blooms and Fort Malden Society in Amherstburg.

The Detroit Rose Society held its show the same week-end and had a very fine show. Mr. Clarence Fouchey of Detroit won the best rose in the show and Queen of Show with Chrysler Imperial. Other prize winners that took one's eye were Isabel de Ortiz, three blooms of Paris Match, Starina, winner in the Miniature class and floribunda Picotee. On Saturday, June 21st, the Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit held its show which was very well staged and had a very fine hybrid tea section.

The Canadian National rose show in Toronto on June 22nd was again a very fine show with many fine exhibits and a large attendance. The date proved a little early for some Toronto district exhibitors but for our region, in suburban gardens the

floribundas and climbers were just at their best with some not even out yet, and there were plenty of hybrid teas. Two of our affiliated societies in Windsor sent down worthy prize-winners in the class for affiliated societies.

The rose garden at Jackson Park was very fine this year and visitors came from all over the continent. Losses from the winter here were few and with the rain and cool spring, bloom was far superior to last year. Disease, bad last year in late summer, was held down to a short period in late July when heavy rains promoted blackspot. Roses in the garden are heavily pruned back at the end of July, so that there is a time following this that the gardens appear rather bare. September bloom was good and at our late September meeting of the Windsor Rose Society the garden was lovely.

We had very heavy late July rainfall, and this caused an outbreak of blackspot even in gardens that hadn't seen any in several years. The roses really grew well and were probably taller than any year I can remember. All of the September shows that I attended had large and superlative specimen hybrid tea blooms. At the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society show, Karina was Queen of the Show with Tropicana runner-up. At the Detroit show a surprise winner was Sweet Afton and White Christmas runner-up. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Park won in the miniature section as they did at the Great Lakes district show with a superb selection from their large miniature collection.

The Windsor Rose Society held six meetings at Jackson Park near the rose garden. They evaluated the roses for replacement and are donating 25 bushes of the new and interesting European hybrid tea "New Review" to the park.

Interest in hybridizing continues in this district with quite a few rose growers growing a few seedlings and several have quite advanced breeding programmes. Foremost in breeding this year is Mr. Joseph Winchel of Warren, Michigan, whose introduction, "My Dream", is expected to be on the market in 1971. He really had a beautiful reddish hybrid tea at the Detroit Rose Show.

This has been a busy year for your two district directors. Both Walter and myself have budded many roses, imported many varieties from Europe, and shown at many rose shows. Walter went as far as the Buckeye district looking for iron, and on the

O.H.A. sponsored air excursion to Europe in May and attending the Chelsea show where the European Rose Growers show their new varieties, as well as visiting the Greenhouses of Tantau, Kordes, of Germany, Meilland and Delbard of France, and Sam McGredy in Ireland and many in England looking for the perfect rose.

Both the directors and members of the Canadian Rose Society in Windsor district welcome visitors and will help any visiting rose growers find the places of interest.

LONDON—*Stanley Jenkins*

Western Ontario is in the avenue of storms, where the warm air from the south clashes with the cool air from the north. This causes various weather patterns in a twenty-four-hour period. This pattern was broken in the spring of 1969 by a constant rainy period, followed by a very dry spell from June on. August was the driest month since records were started forty-eight years ago; only .78 inches of rain fell during this month.

The most noticeable effect on the rose gardens was that black spot started very early in the season and continued into the early fall. Growers who are not usually affected by this disease noted its severity this year. Novice rosarians complained of complete defoliation and sought advice on the cause and methods to combat it. Mildew was quite prevalent in some gardens, as discussion with rose growers in the area indicated.

However, regardless of the weather, the annual show of the London Rose Society, held in the Argyle Mall, was a great success with an increase in exhibits over last year. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Connolly captured most of the trophies, including the best rose in the show. Other trophy and medal winners were Mrs. Helene Bell, Mr. N. Emery, Mr. S. Jenkins, Mr. R. Peirce, Mr. A. Whitfield, with Mrs. D. Harding winning the novice trophy.

There were five rose shows in a fifty mile radius of London in the latter part of June, indicating an active interest in exhibiting. The rose show by the Lambeth Garden Club started out as a Centennial project and has continued each year since. It has blossomed into a very active rose show where some very fine arrangements may be seen; this being the predominant feature of their show.

The vice-president of the London Rose Society, Mr. R. Peirce, opened his garden to the citizens of London and with Mr. Fred Green, garden editor of Radio Station C.K.S.L. London greeted the public on arrival. Members of the Society were present to answer questions and identify blooms brought in by visitors. The turnout was good and many new members joined the Rose Society. There has been a steady increase in our membership this year due to these activities.

Members of the London Rose Society were guests of C.F.P.L. television station, London, on their quiz programme, "Take Your Choice". Three members were contestants who matched their wits against a panel, winning $110.00 for the Society. One of the outstanding programmes during the 1969 season was a talk given by Mr. J. Schloen, of Ellesmere Nurseries, Brooklin, Ontario, who spoke on soil, rootstock, propagation and roses in general. Two members of the London Society were appointed to the Canadian Rose Society; Mr. Robert Peirce as executive director for three years and Mr. Stanley Jenkins as regional director for Area #4, London.

One of the founders of the London Rose Society, a contributor to the Clearing House and a former regional director to the Canadian Rose Society, Mr. W. Lawton, passed away early this year. Mr. Lawton was an enthusiastic rosarian and a respected member of our Society who will be missed greatly by those who knew him.

Many rose growers from London, Chatham and surrounding area exhibited roses in the Western Fair, where some very fine specimen blooms were shown. This completes the activities for most rose growers in this area, except for the annual task of caring for the garden in preparation for the coming winter.

HAMILTON—*George J. Patterson*

Another year of roses and their charm has come and gone. On Wednesday, October 22nd, we experienced our first freeze-up, 32° F. I tried the cold water hosing to remove the frozen snow and ice from the plants, and to take out the frost. I believe it was effective, but the next night the temperature fell to 26° F. and the third night to 30° F. and this did it. Nearly all the swelling buds, as well as full-time flowers, bowed their heads in defeat.

One could feel that the necks were soft and weakened and the proud heads no longer were upraised.

In spite of the early close of our growing season, it has, on the whole, been a good year. There was little or no snow in February—March and early April were quite wet with water lying on the ground and in the parks for some time. Pruning took place about mid-April and growth came along well. As usual, one wondered whether there would be roses for the show, but there were. However, it seemed to me that at both our Hamilton Show and the Canadian Rose Society Show there were few floribundas and climbers exhibited.

August and September were extremely dry, yet in some localities black spot was bad, though really not too widespread. Rather surprising to relate it was bad on such varieties as Heidelberg, Austrian Copper and Blaze. Mildew appeared in late August and September and yet our October Show was quite good and relatively free of mildew.

It is rather sad to report that the Japanese beetle has been increasing in some areas of Hamilton. I personally picked off 45 beetles and cheerfully squashed them. They appeared on light coloured varieties such as Pascali, Garden Party, New Dawn, Matterhorn, Michelle Meilland and King's Ransom. Once after spraying with Isotox, three were found dead. This plague was in late August and throughout September. The flower is damaged by the beetle eating through to the centre from the outer petals. They can easily be picked off, and frequent inspection is advisable. The plant pathologist of the Royal Botanical Gardens has suggested endosulfan as a suitable pesticide. This is found in several pesticides under different brand names, one being Thioden.

In all the Hamilton area our members report very tall autumn growth—even to five or six ft. for many, including floribundas, Daily Sketch and Charlotte Elizabeth.

The Hamilton and District Rose Society had a splendid year under the presidency of Dr. R. W. Hoffman. Speakers at meetings included Dr. John T. Powell and Prof. C. B. Kelly, both from Guelph University. Their topics were "Gardening and Exercise" and "Bugs or People" respectively. Some concern about the use of "hard pesticides" is being expressed in our society.

In June Mrs. Leslie Laking gave a splendid address on arrangements, traditional and more modern and demonstrated the use of suitable containers, useful plant materials, and the mechanics of arranging.

The Rose Show on June 21st, at the R.B.G. Headquarters Bldg. was one of the best. The quality of the specimens and the entries in the decorative classes were splendid. The invitational displays were superbly artistic and drew many favourable comments. The Queen of the Show was won by the daughter of our 2nd Vice-President, Miss Pam MacKay with her Garden Party. This proves that the young are interested.

Garden displays were poor in September and the visits were cancelled. In October we were most interested in the movie of Mr. E. D. Goulding on the "Joy and Care of a Rose Garden". The National President, Lieut-Col. F. E. Goulding, brought greetings.

Our year of activities will be completed with the Annual Dinner Meeting at Lynden. This has been most delightful in the past. We shall be entertained by James T. McKeen, AFIAP, a noted photographer, with his travelogue "Iberian Holiday". It is not likely that any of our members will bring a bouquet of roses for this event on Nov. 5.

It is now time for our Fall chores. May our winter protection be adequate, and may our roses next year be even more beautiful.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO—*Nina E. L. Marshall*

When our worthy Editor, Mr. Theo Mayer, asked me to write a report on Rosegrowing in the Metropolitan area of Toronto for the 1969 season, it seemed like a fairly simple task. However, subsequent thought and lively curiosity intrigued me into lengthy conversations . . . not only with Rosarians, but with Metro and the City Parks personnel, the ever helpful members of the Department of Agriculture and those dedicated and skilful men who head up our Water Resources Commission. It had occurred to me that this "Metro" area is really a "bag of tricks" and that those variables of soil, location and fluctuating water tables were responsible. It had not occurred to me that my

curiosity would lead me up the Garden Path and just about blow my mind with so much interesting material which could not possibly be condensed into a report of 500 words! So back to a simple approach.

All of those people interviewed agreed that this had been one of the very best seasons for growing roses. Our long, long summer with not too much rainfall, made watering necessary, but our temperatures remained moderate . . . not that withering, blistering heat that makes the roses come and go in a day. The problem of water restrictions was limited to a couple of days, in one Borough. Water Resources officials agree that in an area in which a high water table exists we have the best conditions for vegetative growth and for survival during prolonged dry spells. Tap water introduces many chemicals into the soil . . . some of them undesirable. Those Rosarians who follow the excellent horticultural practice of using plenty of humus in the rose beds found they could keep their roses in wonderful condition . . . but we all had to use the hose regularly.

Out in the western areas of Metro, that is, New Toronto, Islington, Etobicoke and Weston, the roses invariably seem to bloom a few days in advance of other sections. Our friend Peter McDougall insists that the best of his have come and gone before the date of the National Show but we all know he is still a formidable competitor! Straight east across the city about 22 miles, but having the same proximity to Lake Ontario, we here in Scarborough simply do not have roses for the show unless the date should happen to fall on or near the 1st of July. Past President Eric Billington, a former resident of Scarborough now living in Victoria, used to commiserate with us on this state of affairs.

The blooming peak for gardens in the Central or Downtown area of the city seems to fall, happily, just in between these two extremes. No doubt the heat generated by a big city provides a moderation of winter's cold and affords extra protection. One needs to take a Sunday in the summer and visit a few of the lovely little gardens of Toronto Mid-town.

North Toronto, Leaside and Don Mills and further north still to Willowdale we find growing conditions and peak period of bloom fairly similar, the exceptions being a sandy area in Leaside and the valley just south of Highway 401. We have

'COPPER POT' (floribunda)
Seedling × *'Spek's Yellow'*
Raised by Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

'DUKE OF WINDSOR' (H.T.)
'Prima Ballerina' × unnamed seedling
Raised by M. Tantau, Germany
HENRY EDLAND MEMORIAL MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1968

many fine growers in this northern area and this is affirmed by the number of ribbons and trophies won at the show.

Floribundas were highly praised generally for having bloomed continuously and profusely. What a remarkable addition they make to any garden! Quantity of bloom on H.T. bushes this year was noticeable and those I heard mentioned as having been most productive were Pascali, Tropicana, King's Ransom, Prima Ballerina, Papa Meilland, Fragrant Cloud, Christian Dior and Karl Herbst. Three different people spoke of the seeming reluctance of Peace to provide much bloom, but in each case the bushes were eight or nine years old so there was some speculation regarding the age factor. Time and observation will confirm or reject this theory. Certainly we have some reason to believe that the life of some of our modern Hybrid T's may be limited. Hybridizers suggest that the heterogeneous pedigree is partly responsible.

A great many Grandifloras are being grown and as usual Queen Elizabeth is still one of the best. Mount Shasta was magnificent and John S. Armstrong strong and blooming constantly. We have in our society some members who are growing Miniatures with great success and much enthusiasm and the many varieties available with such a range of beautiful colour will certainly have more members anxious to grow them. We must also add that the shrub roses this June put on a fabulous display. Some of the best were Nevada, Sparrieshoop, Agnes, Golden Wings and Kordes' Spinosissima hybrids, Fruhlingsmorgen and Frühlingsgold.

The usual complaints regarding Mildew and Blackspot were perhaps a little bit louder this year. Our press, radio and TV have been bombarding us with information on water and air pollution and with the devastating statistics re the use of pesticides and insecticides. Many growers did conscientiously reduce their spraying programmes but others quite frankly disregarded all warnings. Well, dear members, let's not be selfish and stupid and bury our heads in the sand! We had better ALL start planning right now to use more hygienic and sanitary methods of cultivating our gardens. We can select sprays with greater care and reduce spraying to the minimum. We can try to spray only affected areas of foliage as soon as trouble appears. All cuttings,

spent flower heads, and diseased foliage should be gathered into a bag and put in the garbage can for disposal. Now is the time for us to THINK carefully and to use our ingenuity to get us past this very critical time. Technologists and researchers will, hopefully, find new and better products for us to use. Meanwhile, everyone of us has a duty to keep well-informed in this field and to play the game. Sorry to end with the short sermon, but MAKE NO MISTAKE, this is a Deadly game . . . it is now in the third period and entering the phase known as SURVIVAL.

PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

After a promising beginning last Spring, long periods of cool weather again disappointed gardeners of this region who had hoped to have lots of bloom for the local rose shows. Down on the Ontario shore-line where the lake cooled even the rare warm days, the Cobourg Horticultural Society had to cancel its show for the first time in many years, although some Cobourg and Port Hope rosarians were able to make entries a few days later in Belleville and Peterborough.

The Belleville show was big, well-organized and very successful, with a rose-queen crowned after the judging of the beautiful and extensive display of roses. Most points in the show were won by Mr. R. M. Patterson, whose Superstar (Tropicana) was selected as the best rose in show. Mr. Gerald Brinning displayed Ena Harkness for the best red rose. The prize for the best arrangement of roses was awarded to Mrs. Harold Laundrey of Picton.

At the Peterborough Show Mrs. Allen Gordon received the most points and Mr. Brinning again showed the best red rose, as well as the best rose in show. Miss Fern Rahmel won the trophy for the best rose grown in Peterborough with a bloom of Miss Canada. Mr. Storey displayed the most beautiful white rose, and major awards went also to Mrs. Harry Pulley, Mrs. J. Wilson and Miss Lily Taylor. A non-competitive display of miniature and old-fashioned roses set up by Miss Fern Rahmel was especially appreciated since the cool weather had reduced the number of exhibits for competition.

Mr. Val Taylor, winner of the Best Rose in Show trophy at the National, will be interested to know that his beautiful Peace

Rose was brought to Peterborough by Miss Fern Rahmel. After being given a place of honour at the Peterborough Rose Show, it graced the main desk of the Y.W.C.A. where it received more public admiration for the better part of a week.

OTTAWA – *Grace Shewfelt*

After the long and sometimes cold winter of 1968-69 the rose bushes emerged unscathed from their winter coverings of mounded earth topped with evergreen boughs. The heavy snowfall in the Ottawa area had afforded excellent protection and even bushes with little covering had come through the winter in good condition.

The spring months were inclined to be cool and damp and the rose bushes grew fine foliage and produced large and abundant blossoms in late June and early July.

The prolonged heat in July and August had some adverse effect on rose bushes in the area. When I left for a vacation in the Maritimes early in August my garden was lush and green. When I returned several weeks later it had a dry, unkempt appearance, a contrast to the luxuriant gardens I had seen in the Maritimes! The lower leaves of some of the roses had fallen and on several of the older bushes the demon blackspot had made its appearance. I applied water copiously at the base of the plants and dusted the blackspot. Despite being neglected in August the bushes did produce a brave number of blooms in the late summer and on into October. With a few exceptions the individual flowers tended to be somewhat small.

Some of the other rose growers in the area also noted premature falling of the leaves and a tendency to blackspot. Phelton was highly recommended as an antidote for the blackspot. Others found that the early moisture was retained in the soil and that the sustained heat wave did not affect their plants to any extent.

One of the highlights of my summer was a trip to Don Mills to see the National Rose Show. I had not attended the show before and it was a memorable experience to see so many beautiful roses—familiar varieties and glamorous newcomers.

Favourites of rose growers in this area included the grandifloras Queen Elizabeth and El Capitain; Tropicana, the international award winner; and the prolific American Heritage.

A special favourite of one rose grower was the French Rose Gaujard, a pink and white hybrid tea, which is a very strong healthy plant. Another rose enthusiast found that Pascali, a white hybrid tea, and Bronze Masterpiece, were star performers this year.

The finest bloomer in my garden was Hallowe'en which produced large rainbow-hued flowers right up to frost. The bush was strong and healthy and had no blackspot or falling leaves.

Now that the October frosts are nipping the remaining buds it is time to think of winter coverings. The annual trip to the hinterlands to gather a trunkful of fragrant evergreen boughs is fun especially if the weather is fine. Last year I raced a threatening snow storm which fortunately held off until the next day. I am hoping that the snow doesn't come to stay in mid-November as it did last year. I can still recall the chilly Saturday when I swept away the snow in order to complete the winter covering operations.

MONTREAL — *Ernest Jubien*

Perhaps the most important fact that one has to consider when planting roses in beds for this area is that of planning how they must be protected to bring them through our long cold winter. It certainly is expensive if new bushes have to be planted every year or if the high percentage of winter kill makes the life span of a rose bush only a year or two, resulting in the loss of a new variety that doesn't attain its full growth in the first year after planting.

Well, this past winter was really an exception to the rule because almost any location, good or bad, resulted in very little winter kill. We had lots of snow all winter from the 12th of November until late March and some canes were green for two feet above the ground. This, of course, meant that our bushes were strong and we could prune higher than usual. Growth was good and in June there were lots of roses in every garden that we saw. This carried through into the Rose Shows which this year were outstanding for quality of bloom.

Shows this year at Rosemere, Montreal West, Greenfield Park, St. Lambert, Town of Mount Royal, Lakeshore, Dorval, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield and Two Mountains were without

exception very good. It is true that in some of the earlier shows quantity of bloom was a little lacking, but those Horticultural Societies who had scheduled their show for late June or early July had both quantity and quality of bloom. Your directors were in heavy demand, acting as judges at these shows and, of course, exhibiting their blooms for their own societies. Later in the season in August the flower shows were full of roses; each year the number of entries is increasing, except, of course, when we run into some exceptional weather conditions. For example, it was very hot in August and this cut down the quality of bloom for show purposes.

In September, through the courtesy of Sheridan Nurseries in Montreal we had a most successful membership day when this firm put on a rose show mostly of the newer varieties. We had rose lovers from all over the province in attendance, many of whom we met for the first time. By the time this Annual is in your hands we hope that we will have had a get-together of all persons interested in roses; at least, at the time of writing this report, plans are actively under way to have some kind of a program before spring comes along.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

Roses wintered well here this past winter on the North Shore of New Brunswick, and the first bloom was very good. Heavy rainfall was experienced from mid July on, and while growth was very good, the heavy rains shortened the life of the bloom. The only way to be certain that full life would be obtained from rose buds was to cut them and let them open indoors. Growth was very good and all bushes are going into the winter in very good shape.

It is easier to winter floribundas than hybrid teas in our district and Vogue is still my favourite. I would like to thank all those kind people who wrote me telling me where I could purchase this beautiful rose. I now have a complete bed of this variety and was also very impressed with the fact that so many people would take time to drop me a line. It certainly shows that rose growers are a type of people that are badly needed in today's world with its hectic pace. In hybrid teas, Peace, Crimson Glory, Chrysler Imperial, Queen o' the Lakes, Ena Harkness

and Virgo are old favourites and wintered well. Queen Elizabeth in the grandifloras is one of the best roses in my garden. The bloom is always good, the foliage easy to keep clean and it is fairly hardy.

Tree roses are now my main interest. I have been growing these for almost 20 years and have never lost one due to winter-kill. It is a lot of work burying them in the fall and digging them up in the spring. They also require staking but I feel that they are well worth the extra effort, and with floodlights and a "timer" you can enjoy the sight of these from dawn until you go to bed. I experimented with 12 miniature trees from Holland this year but was disappointed in them. They are grafted on stems about 30 inches high and have to be treated the same as the standard tree roses. I will report further on these next year.

NOVA SCOTIA SOUTH SHORE – *G. H. Christie, Barrington Passage*

While we still have quite a few roses in bloom, it is late October and cold, meaning that the end of another season has actually arrived. It has been about an average south shore rose year: a beautiful June and July, a foggy August and a good fall. In September, Hurricane Gerda roughed the gardens up a bit but was not so disastrous as some of her past sisters have been.

This spring we decided to secure some of the varieties that we have wanted for some time, but our usual supplier didn't have stock. Of these I particularly enjoyed the shrub rose 'Joseph's Coat', the climber 'Curly Pink', and the floribunda 'Woburn Abbey'. As good as any of these was the Eaton centennial rose bred for the occasion by McGredy's of Ireland. The flowers, while not exceptionally large, were a soft satin pink and well formed.

As we conclude, we could perhaps sum up by saying, a fine first bloom and a better than average fall production. The old 'Dorothy Perkins' rambler had its best year in a long while and, dotted over almost every part of our countryside, did a lot to brighten the scene. Now to all rose lovers: best wishes for the winter and may Spring, 1970, show us that winter losses were light if not nil.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea*

1969 WAS ANOTHER good growing season for roses. There was minimal winter damage and an early, benevolent spring resulted in quite a good start, particularly for the old bushes. In some gardens at least, the progress made by newly planted bushes was fairly poor. The reason for this is not clear but it seems to be a widespread observation that the new bushes this year were extremely slow growing and very parsimonious in their bloom production. Otherwise it was an excellent year with an open fall, some gardens showing considerable bloom into mid-November. It was at this time that even the venturesome have put their roses to rest for the winter.

A good growing season resulted in another good Rose Show. This was held on July 11th in the Memorial Hall of the Confederation Centre and again attracted an extremely large and interested group of spectators. Some 400 blooms were exhibited by some 70 exhibitors, many of them new exhibitors. The winner of the coveted "Best Rose of Show" award was Mr. Charles MacArthur, whose Kordes Perfecta repeated the triumph of another rose from the same bush three years ago. The quality was reasonably good in most classes and as exhibitors gain experience in showing, fewer mediocre and non-show quality blooms are appearing, and this, we feel, is one of the big lessons to come out of the Rose Show.

In mid-August the president of the P.E.I. Rose Society, Mr. Edwin Johnston and Mrs. Johnston entertained the membership at a delightful garden party at their beautiful country home in New Haven. The weather was perfect, the locale was superb and the whole afternoon was one of delight. The members are greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

NEWFOUNDLAND — *Dr. W. J. Higgins*

THIS I UNDERSTAND is the first time you have had a regional report from Newfoundland, though I did see an article from Gander last year. It is unfortunate that this first report should catalogue the misfortunes of a rose-grower on the far east coast. The winter was extremely mild and we had an early spring with good prospects and little winter kill. Then June and July turned cool

and wet and my first rose did not open until the last week in July. August was warm but the wettest since 1942 with eight inches of rain and most of that accompanied by strong winds. You can imagine how this battered the newly opened buds. My daily chore was to clear the masses of petals and flower heads out of the beds!

On the other side of the coin however, it is now late October as I write and while Toronto has had its first snow storm it is still in the 50's here and my bushes are proudly producing second and third growths.

It has been very encouraging to see the increase in rose growing around St. John's in the last five years. It may be only one or two bushes by the front door on a small lot, but it is multiplied many times in all the new growth areas of the city's expansion.

Queen Elizabeth is my most consistent performer year after year with Fashion a close second in the floribundas. In the hybrid teas Peace is out front, but I must confess my partiality for the dusky scented Crimson Glory.

This year I tried a tree-rose, Tropicana in a planter. With the heavy and almost constant wind there was a lot of shifting around to sheltered areas, but it was worth it, lots of blooms and it is still blooming. I am looking forward to finding out how it will survive the winter. If it comes through I'll definitely get more.

I guess most rose growers feel as I do and hate to discard a tree as long as it produces even a limited bloom. I had an Apricot Nectar which had produced well for three years but this Spring it was slow to come around. I replaced it but could not throw it away. I planted it in a vacant spot "out of sight". You guessed it—it came back strong—its replacement was so-so!

I have been trying without success to obtain polyethlene rose cones for winter protection but the local nurseryman can't provide them. Can anyone tell me where I can get them for a trial in this part of the country? In the meantime I'll have to continue hilling-up for another year with the consoling thought that next Summer *has* to be better than the last one—then watch my roses grow.

The Rose Analysis

Compiled and Edited by
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AS A PREFACE to this Analysis, I have to report that the drive to enlist new contributors—and to regain former ones—has not been successful. The number of reporters has again decreased. This may explain in part the low number of points in some of the Tables. It appears, also, that members have been trying out many of the new varieties and, of the total listed, some were mentioned only once.

I must now call your attention to the "Date of Introduction." Some of you may have been surprised at the appearance of a familiar name on the lists of New Roses, especially when the "introduction" date has been very recent. As many of these varieties have already passed through our Analysis as Newer Roses and are now included in the Older Roses Tables, I have kept to the original date of introduction as given in *Modern Roses VI.* I hope that this explanation will clear up any confusion that may exist.

Readers who compare the accompanying tables with those that appeared in the 1969 Annual will note, as might be expected, quite a number of changes. However, many of the old favorites continue to achieve top billing. For example, 'Peace' and 'Super Star' among the Beginners and General Garden Roses continue to hold the first two places in the East, and rank second and third respectively in the West with 'Fragrant Cloud' occupying the top spot. 'Queen Elizabeth' continues to reign unchallenged in the Grandiflora group; remarkably, since 1957 the great Queen has held first place in both East and West without a break—quite a record!

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the contributors

who worked for the Analysis this year; such support is greatly needed and appreciated. It was encouraging to have Dr. Lea of Charlottetown rejoin the group; and I wish to welcome and thank Mr. Stolz of Pointe Claire, who was kind enough to offer his help this year.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the work undertaken by Mr. Archie Selwood to keep the Analysis going. Since I first took over this project from him in the Fall of 1963, he has been a source of advice and encouragement. He has also held together a group of contributors in Vancouver and district. I wish that we could enlist similar support from some of the C.R.S. members between Manitoba and B.C. Affiliated societies in Calgary and Edmonton please note!

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1. NEWER ROSES: H. TEAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1965 or later

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Mister Lincoln	151	†1965	Dark red
2.	Matterhorn	100	†1965	White
3.	*Miss All-American Beauty	92	1967	Deep rose-pink
	*Kronenbourg	92	†1965	Crimson/yellow bi-colour
4.	*Bewitched	89	1967	Medium pink
5.	Royal Canadian	77	1968	Medium red
6.	American Heritage	68	†1965	Ivory/Salmon blend
7.	Brandenburg	67	†1965	Two-toned red
8.	*Lady Seton	63	1966	Deep rose-pink
9.	Santa Fé	50	1967	Salmon pink
10.	Peter Frankenfeld	41	1966	Rose-pink
11.	Shannon	35	†1965	Rose-pink
12.	*John F. Kennedy	34	†1965	White
13.	Grandpa Dickson	31	1966	Lemon-yellow
14.	*Red Devil	30	1967	Red
15.	Red Lion	28	1966	Rose-red
16.	Reg Willis	27	1966	Rose-pink, yellow base
17.	Lady X	25	1966	Lavender
18.	Mexicana	21	1966	Red blend
19.	*Polynesian Sunset	20	†1965	Coral-orange
	*Wisbech Gold	20	1967	Golden yellow, edged pink
20.	*Valencia	15	1967	Orange blend

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Grandpa Dickson	242	1966	Lemon-yellow
2.	*Red Devil	216	1967	Red
3.	*Lady Seton	144	1966	Deep rose-pink
4.	Matterhorn	119	†1965	White
5.	*Miss All-American Beauty	118	1967	Deep rose-pink
6.	*Mister Lincoln	108	†1965	Dark red
7.	*Red Lion	105	1966	Rose-red
8.	*Bewitched	87	1967	Medium pink
9.	Brasilia	82	1968	Scarlet/gold blend
10.	Summer Holiday	74	1966	Orange-red, paler reverse
11.	Brandenburg	70	†1965	Two-toned red
12.	American Heritage	68	†1965	Ivory/salmon blend
13.	Santa Fé	63	1967	Salmon pink
14.	*Wisbech Gold	59	1967	Golden yellow, edged pink
15.	Jamaica	56	†1965	Rose-red
16.	*Diorama	55	†1965	Apricot yellow, flushed pink
17.	Shannon	46	†1965	Rose-pink
18.	*John F. Kennedy	41	†1965	White
19.	*Charm of Paris	32	1966	Pink
20.	*Silver Star	31	1966	Lavender

*Noticeably fragrant

†Last year on "Newer Roses" List

1. NEWER ROSES: FLORIBUNDAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1965 or later

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	City of Leeds	73	1966	Salmon
2.	Ice White	57	1966	White
3.	Irish Mist	55	1967	Orange-salmon
4.	*Arthur Bell	52	†1965	Yellow
5.	*Pernille Poulsen	48	†1965	Light pink
6.	*Apricot Nectar	39	†1965	Apricot
7.	Comfort	37	1967	Pink
8.	Gene Boerner	30	1969	Pink
9.	City of Belfast	29	1969	Orange-scarlet
10.	Redgold	21	1967	Gold and red
11.	Princess Michiko	19	1966	Bright orange, yellow eye
12.	Jan Spek	18	1966	Yellow, flushing pale pink
13.	*Marie Elizabeth	17	†1965	Yellow, shaded rose-pink
14.	Trio	16	1966	Gold and pink
15.	Charlotte Elizabeth	15	†1965	Deep rose-pink
	Banbridge	15	1967	Rose-red-yellow bi-colour
	Roman Holiday	15	1966	Orange, yellow base, turning red
16.	*Palm Springs	13	†1965	Reddish orange to gold base
17.	*Angel Face	12	1968	Deep mauve lavender

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	City of Leeds	278	1966	Salmon
2.	Ice White	263	1966	White
3.	Irish Mist	254	1967	Orange-salmon
4.	*Apricot Nectar	205	†1965	Apricot
5.	Gay Princess	190	1966	Bluish-pink
	*Pernille Poulsen	190	†1965	Light pink
6.	Bobbie Lucas	186	1967	Deep salmon-orange
7.	Roman Holiday	185	1966	Orange, yellow base, turning red
8.	City of Belfast	179	1969	Orange-scarlet
9.	Variety Club	138	†1965	Yellow, marked and veined rose-red
10.	*Arthur Bell	133	†1965	Yellow
11.	*Canadian Centennial	132	1966	Coral-red
12.	*Tombola	121	1967	Deep salmon
13.	*Palm Springs	113	†1965	Reddish orange, gold base
14.	Sunspot	109	†1965	Mimosa-yellow
15.	Jan Spek	103	1966	Yellow, flushing pale pink
16.	Trio	99	1966	Gold and pink
17.	Athlone	91	†1965	Cream, edged orange-scarlet
18.	Princess Michiko	88	1966	Bright orange, yellow eye
19.	Park Royal	75	†1965	Coral-pink, white centre, silver-reverse
20.	Redgold	67	1967	Gold and red

*Noticeably fragrant

†Last year on "Newer Roses" List

1. NEWER ROSES: GRANDIFLORAS AND CLIMBERS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1965 or later

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Lucky Lady	53	1966	Light pink, darker reverse
2.	Comanche	15	1969	Two toned orange-red
	CLIMBERS:			
1.	Galway Bay	18	1966	Medium pink
2.	Handel	17	†1965	Cream, edged rose-pink
3.	Swan Lake	15	1969	White

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Lucky Lady	88	1966	Light pink, darker reverse
2.	Bonjour	50	†1965	Bright red
3.	Alaska Centennial	32	1967	Dark red
	CLIMBERS:			
1.	Handel	176	†1965	Cream, edged deep rose-pink
2.	Galway Bay	114	1966	Medium pink

†Last year on "Newer Roses" List

2. EXHIBITION ROSES: H. TEAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1965

(See also "Newer Roses" tables)

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	181	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	148	1960	Light vermilion
3.	*Tiffany	124	1954	Rose to phlox-pink
4.	*Chrysler Imperial	109	1952	Deep crimson
5.	Garden Party	106	1959	Cream, tinged pink
	*Kordes' Perfecta	106	1957	Cream, flushed crimson
6.	*Royal Highness	96	1962	Soft light pink
7.	Michèle Meilland	81	1945	Pink, tinged coral
8.	*Fragrant Cloud	80	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
9.	Chicago Peace	74	1962	Phlox-pink, yellow base
10.	*Karl Herbst	72	1950	Scarlet to deep red
11.	Burnaby	70	1954	Creamy yellow
12.	*Crimson Glory	54	1935	Deep crimson
13.	*Isabel de Ortiz	49	1962	Deep rose-pink, silver reverse
14.	Pascali	48	1963	White
15.	*Diamond Jubilee	47	1947	Cream, buff-yellow
16.	*Memoriam	45	1960	Pale pink to near white
17.	Message (White Knight)	37	1957	White
18.	*Mojave	35	1954	Apricot orange, tinted red
19.	*Pink Peace	33	1959	Deep dusty pink
20.	*Prima Ballerina	31	1958	Cherry-pink

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	336	1960	Light vermilion
2.	Peace	289	1946	Yellow, edged pink
3.	*Wendy Cussons	278	1960	Deep cerise
4.	*Royal Highness	272	1962	Soft light pink
5.	*Fragrant Cloud	268	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
6.	Burnaby	253	1953	Creamy yellow
7.	*Ena Harkness	235	1946	Glowing red
8.	*Kordes Perfecta	221	1957	Cream, flushed crimson
9.	Miss Canada	196	1964	Rose madder, silver reverse
10.	*Prima Ballerina	187	1958	Cherry pink
11.	*Swarthmore	186	1964	Fuschia-red, purple-red edges
12.	*Blue Moon (Mainzer Fastnacht)	183	1964	Lilac
13.	Pink Favourite	174	1956	Medium pink
14.	*Memoriam	172	1960	Pale pink to nearly white
15.	*Anne Letts	171	1954	Rose-pink, silvery reverse
16.	*Silver Lining	163	1958	Silvery rose
17.	*Chrysler Imperial	154	1952	Deep crimson
18.	*Karl Herbst	142	1950	Scarlet to deep red
19.	Chicago Peace	130	1962	Phlox-pink, yellow base
20.	McGredy's Yellow	121	1933	Pale yellow

*Noticeably fragrant

3. BEGINNERS' AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES: H. TEAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1965

(See also "Newer Roses" tables)

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	174	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	163	1960	Light vermilion
3.	*Karl Herbst	110	1950	Scarlet to deep red
4.	*Crimson Glory	103	1935	Deep crimson
5.	*Chrysler Imperial	95	1952	Deep crimson
6.	Garden Party	92	1959	Cream, tinged pink
7.	*Ena Harkness	78	1946	Glowing red
	*Kordes' Perfecta	78	1957	Cream, flushed crimson
8.	*Fragrant Cloud	76	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
	*Tiffany	76	1954	Rose to phlox-pink
9.	*Sutter's Gold	64	1949	Golden yellow, flushed pink
10.	*Pink Peace	63	1959	Deep dusty pink
11.	Michèle Meilland	61	1945	Pink, tinged coral
12.	Chicago Peace	55	1962	Phlox-pink, yellow base
13.	Pascali	50	1963	White
14.	*Prima Ballerina	49	1958	Cherry-pink
15.	Miss Canada	42	1964	Rose madder, silver reverse
16.	Message (White Knight)	36	1957	White
17.	*Gail Borden	31	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
18.	*Royal Highness	30	1962	Soft light pink
19.	*Mojave	28	1954	Apricot-orange, tinted red
20.	*King's Ransom	27	1961	Yellow

WEST

1.	*Fragrant Cloud	298	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
2.	Peace	294	1946	Yellow, edged pink
3.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	283	1960	Light vermilion
4.	*Sutter's Gold	215	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
5.	Miss Canada	200	1964	Rose madder, silver reverse
6.	*Wendy Cussons	197	1960	Deep cerise
7.	*Swarthmore	185	1964	Fuschia-red, purple-red edges
8.	*Crimson Glory	179	1935	Deep crimson
9.	*Tiffany	169	1954	Rose to phlox-pink
10.	Granada	165	1963	Rose, carmine, yellow blend
11.	*Ena Harkness	164	1946	Glowing red
12.	Pink Favourite	158	1956	Medium pink
13.	*Isabel de Ortiz	154	1962	Deep rose-pink, silver reverse
14.	*King's Ransom	153	1961	Yellow
15.	*Prima Ballerina	151	1958	Cherry-pink
16.	Michèle Meilland	143	1945	Pink, tinged coral
17.	*Mischief	140	1961	Coral-salmon
18.	*Helen Traubel	128	1951	Pink to apricot
19.	*Charlotte Armstrong	125	1940	Spectrum-red to cerise
20.	Chicago Peace	124	1962	Phlox-pink, yellow base

*Noticeably fragrant

4. CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

EAST *Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1965*

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	New Dawn	147	1930	Pale soft pink
2.	Blaze	124	1932	Scarlet
3.	*Coral Dawn	84	1952	Rose-pink
4.	*Parade	67	1953	Deep rose-pink
5.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	63	1940	Rose-pink
6.	*Golden Showers	51	1956	Daffodil-yellow
7.	*Blossomtime	47	1951	*Cameo-pink, reverse spinel-pink
8.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular)	45	1953	Scarlet-red
9.	Paul's Scarlet	43	1916	Scarlet
10.	*Elegance	39	1937	Spectrum-yellow
11.	*Dorothy Perkins	33	1901	Rose-pink
12.	Heidelberg	30	1959	Bright crimson, reverse lighter
13.	American Pillar	29	1902	Carmine, with white eye
14.	Blaze Superior (Demokracie)	27	1935	Red
15.	*Gladiator	26	1955	Rose-red
16.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	24	1915	Pale lemon-yellow
17.	*Don Juan	22	1958	Velvety dark red
18.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	20	1910	Pale soft pink
19.	C. Peace	16	1950	Yellow, edged pink
	Tausendschön	16	1906	Deep rose-pink, centre white
20.	*Coral Satin	15	1960	Coral
	King Midas	15	1942	Clear yellow
	*Royal Gold	15	1957	Golden yellow

WEST

1.	*Dans du Feu (Spectacular)	215	1955	Scarlet-red
2.	*Cl. Shot Silk	199	1931	Light carmine, shaded orange
3.	*Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy	166	1937	Coppery orange
4.	*Albertine	147	1921	Coppery, opening pink
5.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	138	1940	Rose-pink
6.	*Aloha	132	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
	*Coral Dawn	132	1952	Rose-pink
7.	*Blossomtime	129	1951	Cameo-pink, reverse spinel-pink
8.	*Meg.	127	1954	Salmon-apricot, red stamens
9.	*Royal Gold	120	1957	Golden yellow
10.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	115	1915	Pale lemon-yellow
11.	Paul's Scarlet	113	1916	Scarlet
12.	New Dawn	112	1930	Pale soft pink
13.	*High Noon	110	1946	Bright yellow
14.	Sympathie	105	1964	Velvety dark red
15.	*Ruth Alexander	103	1937	Orange, jonquil-yellow base
16.	*Casino	101	1963	Soft yellow
17.	Dark Direktor Riggers	100	1957	Velvety crimson
18.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	91	1910	Pale soft pink
19.	*Elegance	88	1937	Spectrum yellow
	Golden Showers	88	1956	Daffodil-yellow
20.	*Copenhagen	86	1964	Scarlet

*Noticeably fragrant

5. FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1965

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Fashion	185	1949	Salmon-peach
2.	Iceberg	127	1958	Pure white
3.	*Vogue	121	1951	Deep coral-cherry
4.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	116	1964	Deep salmon
	Frensham	116	1949	Scarlet-crimson
5.	Orangeade	71	1959	Bright orange
6.	*Independence	68	1949	Orange-scarlet
7.	*Little Darling	67	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
8.	Lilli Marlene	63	1959	Scarlet-red
9.	Masquerade	61	1949	Yellow, pink, red
	*Woburn abbey	61	1962	Tangerine
10.	*Circus	56	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
11.	*Spartan	50	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
12.	Allgold	45	1958	Yellow
	*Betty Prior	45	1938	Carmine-pink
13.	Sea Pearl	43	1964	Pearly-pink, suffused peach, cream
14.	*Daily Sketch	40	1961	Pink & salmon bi-colour
15.	Sarabande	38	1954	Light orange-red
16.	*Ivory Fashion	37	1958	White
	Saratoga	37	1963	Light orange-red
17.	Else Poulsen	35	1924	Rose-pink
18.	*Pink Bountiful	34	1945	Begonia-rose
19.	*Paddy McGredy	31	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
20.	*Highlight	28	1957	Orange-scarlet

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	262	1964	Deep salmon
2.	Iceberg	258	1958	Pure white
3.	Evelyn Fison	250	1962	Scarlet
4.	Orangeade	231	1959	Bright orange
5.	Sea Pearl	224	1964	Pearly pink, suffused peach & cream
6.	Frensham	215	1948	Scarlet-crimson
7.	*Fashion	213	1949	Salmon-peach
8.	Europeana	212	1963	Dark crimson
9.	Lilli Marlene	209	1959	Scarlet-red
10.	Rose of Tralee	203	1964	Rose-pink blend
11.	*Little Darling	201	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
12.	*Vogue	200	1951	Deep coral-cherry
13.	Allgold	174	1958	Yellow
14.	*John Church	146	1964	Orange-scarlet
15.	*Spartan	140	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
16.	*Circus	133	1956	Yellow salmon-pink
	*Daily Sketch	133	1961	Pink & salmon bi-colour
17.	*Betty Prior	131	1938	Carmine-pink
18.	*Dearest	129	1960	Salmon-pink
19.	Sarabande	122	1957	Light orange-red
20.	Masquerade	119	1949	Yellow, pink, red

*Noticeably fragrant

6. GRANDIFLORA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1965

EAST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	208	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	181	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Pink Parfait	145	1960	Pink blend
4.	*Carrousel	133	1950	Brilliant red
5.	John S. Armstrong	117	1961	Dark red
6.	Mount Shasta	110	1963	White
7.	El Capitan	90	1959	Glowing cherry-red
8.	*Roundelay	72	1954	Deep red
9.	Camelot	68	1964	Luminous coral-pink
10.	*Buccaneer	63	1952	Yellow
11.	*Starfire	56	1959	Currant-red
12.	Stella	47	1959	Peach-pink
13.	*Merry Widow	45	1958	Velvety crimson
14.	Golden Girl	42	1959	Medium yellow
15.	Queen of Bermuda	36	1956	Geranium-red, orange
16.	Gold Coast	22	1958	Clear yellow
17.	Dean Collins	12	1953	Carmine
18.	June Bride	9	1957	White to cream
19.	*War Dance	6	1961	Orange-scarlet
20.	*Governor Rosellini	5	1958	Red

WEST

Position	*Variety*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	300	1954	Clear pink
2.	*Pink Parfait }	275	1960	Pink blend
	Montezuma }	275	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	241	1950	Brilliant red
4.	Mount Shasta	205	1963	White
5.	*Roundelay	196	1954	Deep red
6.	El Capitan	185	1959	Glowing cherry-red
7.	John S. Armstrong	183	1961	Dark red
8.	*Starfire	177	1959	Currant-red
9.	*Buccaneer	160	1952	Yellow
10.	*Burning Love (Brennende Liebe)	91	1956	Scarlet
11.	*Merry Widow	86	1958	Velvety crimson
12.	Floriade	80	1963	Bright orange-scarlet
13.	June Bride }	79	1957	White to cream
	Golden Girl }	79	1959	Medium yellow
14.	Dean Collins	70	1953	Carmine
15.	Camelot	62	1964	Luminous coral-pink
16.	*Governor Rosellini	60	1958	Red
17.	Olé	58	1964	Orange-red
18.	Gay Heart	52	1951	Bright pink
19.	Paul Bunyan	48	1961	Deep red
20.	War Dance	47	1961	Orange-scarlet

*Noticeably fragrant

The Clearing House

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YOU CAN VISUALIZE our astonishment and pleasure when we were asked to edit the Clearing House on the retirement, as editor, of our good friend, Harold Cross, who has served the Society so faithfully and capably for many years. We know all members of the Canadian Rose Society will join with us in wishing him a long and happy retirement. He has done a wonderful job in this Section; only we and past editors know the colossal task this entails. We will be more than satisfied if the 1970 edition is only half as successful.

Our first duty is to thank the 38 reporters who contributed over 600 reports covering a total of 217 roses introduced within the last five years. Their efforts, on which the success or failure of the Clearing House depends, are greatly appreciated. To these enthusiastic people we offer our sincere thanks for the reports, and also for the letters of encouragement too numerous to mention. One fine old gentleman from Vancouver called his reports a 'token contribution,' because at the age of 88 it was becoming more difficult each year to report; however, he felt he just couldn't let us down in our first year as Editors, by not reporting. It is kind thoughts such as these which give us that little 'shot in the arm,'—knowing our toils are appreciated. In addition to contributions by individual members, extensive reports were received from the Windsor Rose Society and the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton, Ontario, for which we are most grateful.

The method of reporting each individual variety on a separate slip of paper is the brain-child of Harold Cross, and was favourably received by our reporters who found it a more convenient method of reporting. It also greatly eased our task of

compiling and editing the information; in fact, we are planning to have future Reporting Slips pre-printed with a space provided for name of the reporter, variety of rose, etc., to simplify identification and filing. This should make a near-perfect system perfect.

May we take this opportunity to wish the members good gardening and a bounty of roses in 1970.

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Barker, Mr. H. J., 306 Fairfield Avenue, Greenfield Park, Que.
Bauer, Mr. Chas., 1017 28th Street S., Lethbridge, Alta.
Beaulieu, Mr. Louis T., 710 Clairmont, Ste. Foy, Quebec 10, Que.
Billington, Mr. Eric, 2350 Nottingham Road, Victoria, B.C.
Bishop, Mr. A. E., 329 Morrison Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Que.
DeKelver, Mr. Adolph, 235 Pine Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
Duffill, Mr. H., 16 Parkdale Ave., Pointe Claire, Que.
Foot, Mrs. J. R. G., 131 Ballantyne Avenue S., Montreal West, Que.
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., 'Glengariff', St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.
Goulding, Mr. E. D., 96 Cheltenham Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
Grindle, Mr. Gordon H., 262 Whitney Street, Flin Flon, Man.
Higgins, Mr. W. J., St. Johns, Newfoundland
Jenkins, Mr. Stanley, 70 Rogers Avenue, London, Ont.
Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Lea, Dr. R. G., 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Lemire, Mr. Walter, 939 Brant Street, Windsor, Ont.
MacDonald, Mrs. W. M., 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg 13, Man.
MacPherson, Mr. E., 2856 W. 39th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Magee, Mr. George H., 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont.
Mayer, Mr. Theo, 436 Queen's Road, St. Lambert, Que.
Meier, Mr. F. F., Box 5, Westholme, B.C.
Miller, Mr. L. A., Box 408, Dalhousie, N.B.
Morden, Mr. Ernest B., 1882 Norman Road, Windsor, Ont.
Moyle, Dr. C. T., 12 Forsythe Place, Hamilton, Ont.
McDougall, Mr. Peter, 31 Learmont Drive, Weston, Ont.
Packard, Mrs. J. H., 822 South Spalding Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Road, Westholme, B.C.
Patte, Mr. Fred, 49 Charleston Road, Islington, Ont.
Patterson, Mr. George J., 77 Marion Avenue North, Hamilton, Ont.
Purvis, Mr. W. T., 2423 Mathers Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.
Rogalski, Mr. Fred H., 6980 Fairwood, Dearborn Heights, Mich., U.S.A.
Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ont.
Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3890 Hudson Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ont.
Windsor Rose Society, 1882 Norman Road, Windsor, Ont.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Plants—pls.; years—yrs.; Climbing—Cl.; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid Tea—H.T.; Large-flowered Climber—L.F.C.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min., Inches—in.; Feet—ft.

ACE OF HEARTS (Herz As), H.T. (Tantau '63). Blood red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 1 ft. 6 in.) reports: occasional nice blooms—lacks vigor—too many reds far superior. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AFRICA STAR, Fl. (West '65). Mauve. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 2 yrs.) notes: low grower—very pleasing mauve color but no fragrance—blooms early and repeats often till late fall—a good rose. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 12 in.) agrees it blooms well early in season with some bloom later, but not much —dwarf—no fragrance.

AHOI, Fl. (Tantau '64). Bright red. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: a good grower—bright red blooms—disease resistant.

ALLEGRO, H.T. (Meilland int. C.&P. '64). Orange-red. A generous bloomer for Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.)—well-shaped flowers with very light fragrance—tall upright plant, good foliage, no blackspot and very little mildew—a good rose. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 5 yrs., 9 ft.) agrees: one of the most vigorous roses with extra long stems—glamorous blooms—not quite exhibition but great background rose—holds well—rusts.

ALTISSIMO, Cl. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Red (single). Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) finds this attractive—'those who like single roses may enjoy this variety'—repeat bloom—grew well in its first year.

AMERICAN HERITAGE, H.T. (Lammerts '65). Cream edged salmon. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) admits it is a strong tall bush but not impressed with blooms or colour. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 4 yrs.) states: blooms are of excellent form—attained height of 6 ft., with basal breaks freely produced—floriferous. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., 36 in.) comments: growth sturdy and vigorous—foliage large and disease resistant—bloom profuse in spring—attractive in bud form but tends to open flat and loose—not an exhibition variety. Mr. DeKelver (3 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.) reports: good exhibition blooms but not much fragrance—tall, upright plant with healthy foliage—'I like this rose but it is not very hardy in this area.' Exhibition blooms of good form and substance for Mr. Goulding (3 pls., 3 yrs.)—very free blooming—very tall, upright growing bush with some mildew—an outstanding rose. Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) agrees bloom is of excellent quality and good colour—foliage very good, no noticeable disease—came through last winter far better than first year reporting. 'I like this rose,' says Mr. Jubien (2 pls., 3 yrs., 36-42 in.)—very strong growing with healthy foliage and no disease—color is difficult to describe—rather long, tapered bud—good producer. Mr. McDougall (3 pls., 4 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) finds it a prolific grower with exhibition blooms but no fragrance—excellent, disease-resistant foliage —not too hardy. Dr. Moyle (2 pls., 4 yrs.) writes: did not do well in 1969—will try another year. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.) says it showed enough in a poor location to warrant making room for another bush in a better spot. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.) comments: can produce a bloom of beautiful form but not enough, and colour is dull—a poor repeater—bush upright but not really vigorous—cannot compete with neighbors. Royal Botanical Gardens (45 pls., 3 yrs., 54 in.) report: bloom is medium size, double and floriferous—bright color holds well—high-centered bloom of fair substance and slight fragrance—large, glossy, dark green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—mildews.

ANGEL FACE, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '68). Lavender. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) was very pleased with first year results—most attractive, unusual shade of lavender, produced quite freely in clusters—healthy, vigorous, disease-resistant bush—excellent addition to floribunda group. Royal Botanical Gardens (45 pls., 1 yr., 26 in.) report: double, intermittent bloomer—

colour is dull but holds well—cupped form, good substance, moderately fragrant—abundant, dark green foliage but plant lacks vigor and is subject to mildew.

ANNA LOUISE, Fl. (de Ruiter '67). Light salmon. Grew well for Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.)—H.T. type blooms—very attractive.

ANNE MARIE, H.T. (Meilland '68). Orange blend. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: attractive, long, pointed bud opens quickly to loose flower—extra strong plant—European bushes reached 5 ft. first year—some mildew and blackspot.

ANTIQUE, Fl. (Kordes '66). Red blend. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., 8 ft.) comments: suffered from frost in transit, recovered, and made small plant which produced a few blooms—very striking bi-colour—hope to have more plants next year. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 2 yrs.) finds blooms open flat—very attractive when petals are open—some blackspot—good garden rose.

APOGEE, H.T. (Delbard '68). Peach blend. Mr. Lemire (1 pl., 2 yrs.) considers this a well-clothed, nicely proportional bush—fragrant bloom changes colors like the month of the year—never two the same—winters well—no disease—cool weather will find this one on the show table. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.) praises this lovely rose, with varying colors and small dark foliage—refined but shy bloomer.

APRICOT NECTAR, Fl. (Boerner '66). Apricot blend. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 3 & 4 yrs.) reports: fragrant free-blooming HT-type bloom—upright and spreading growth—needs some support—a beauty in the garden and in bouquets. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) likes the high quality blooms with delicate, pale colouring—upright growth—one of the best. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr.) agrees the blooms are attractive, on disease-free foliage—shy bloomer in its maiden year. Though Mr. Higgins (1 pl., 3 yrs.) nearly lost this plant last winter, it is a good bloomer and fragrant—will be buying a standby plant next spring. Mr. Jubien (6 pls., 4 yrs., 30-36 in.) states: foliage is clean with shiny leaves—no disease—apricot blend is the bloom color—well named—bud is darker and bloom has darker center too—'a terrific rose' for the garden and it gets lots of good comments. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 4 ft.) adds: rare, attractive color—good form—mine came single bloom to stem so not enough of them for a floribunda. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) comments: as name implies, its predominant color is apricot and it has fragrance—bloom quantity average—quality excellent—spreading bush with ample glossy foliage—disease-resistant—one of the good ones. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ARIANNA, H.T. (Meilland '68). Salmon pink. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.) reports: long, pointed bud on strong plant—lovely colour—not too many petals and had many double centres.

ARTHUR BELL, Fl. (McGredy '65). Yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 4 yrs.) praises its tall upright growth and well-shaped blooms especially in bud and half open stage—'the best yellow floribunda I have.' Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., 4 ft.) agrees: very tall, vigorous, healthy bush—disease-resistant—reached about 5 ft. in late fall—one of the best yellow blooms in the floribunda group—free bloomer and flowers hold colour quite well. Good grower for Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) after it got going—will have to wait for next year to comment further. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.) comments: growth was good and for first year many blooms of good shape—would be very good if it did not fade so badly. Royal Botanical Gardens (50 pls., 3 yrs., 71 in.) report: medium size, semi-double bloom—bright

colour holds well—fair substance, high-centered form, slightly fragrant—medium, light green foliage on vigorous, upright plant but rather tender—mildews. Windsor R.S. (60 pls., 3 yrs.) claims: produced decorative blooms which repeated well—disease-resistant.

ATTRAKTION, Fl. (Tantau '36). Salmon copper and gold. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 18 in.) says: exquisite colour which fades gracefully—very healthy foliage. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 18 in.) notes: plant made poor growth—abundance of very attractive blooms in clusters but blooms are not long lasting—foliage good.

AVENTURE, H.T. (Croix int. C.&P. '68). Deep vermilion. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) reports: so far only a showy, very bright garden rose—foliage is thick and deep green giving a lush appearance, but blooms not the best form and often blemished.

BABY DARLING, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '64). Orange blend. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 3 yrs., 7 in.) notes: soft orange with good bloom and form—hardy—a bit spreading.

BANBRIDGE, Fl. (McGredy '67). Cherry and light gold. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: a very healthy, sturdy bush—repeats well—many blooms; however, bloom is rather dull and unimpressive—performance in autumn was extraordinary—remained in heavy bloom until frost.

BEATRICE, Fl. (McGredy '68). Rose pink. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: a slow starter in first year but bushes full of attractive blooms in September and October—blooms held well—healthy bush. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) reserves judgment on this rose—one bloom only—did absolutely nothing but stay alive. Looks like a fine bedding variety to Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) since growth was compact and it bloomed freely—nice clear rose red—healthy. Royal Botanical Gardens (30 pls., 1 yr., 39 in.) state: large, double bloom of good substance and cupped form—colour is bright—foliage medium green on a vigorous plant but some mildew—rather tender.

BEAUTY SECRET, Min. (Moore '65). Medium red. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 3 yrs.) says: good growth makes for a good bush—red bloom is of good quality and form—has won best in show—one of the best.

BENGALI, Fl. (Kordes '66). Yellow-peach blend. Windsor R.S. (15 pls., 3 yrs.) claims: produced blooms of decorative form—no blackspot but a little mildew—bright spot in the rose garden.

BEWITCHED, H.T. (Germain '67). Phlox-pink. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) says: bewitching and beautiful describes this one well—its long-lasting, fragrant bloom can be shown, or admired as a cut flower. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: good buds and blooms—bush not very vigorous but lots of fragrant blooms—no disease—sparse foliage—winter-kills badly. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs.) likes this tall, upright plant—blooms very attractive but all too few—disease-resistant. 'A very good rose for me,' says Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 3 yrs., 36-42 in.)—bloom is pink with very long tapered bud and average number of blooms—some fragrance—foliage is clean with no disease. Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 1 yr., 4 ft.) comments: good, healthy, glossy foliage—blooms intensely fragrant and hold their colour and fine form well—however, there are not enough blooms and for this reason alone I would not consider this a particularly good pink H.T. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 2 yrs.) adds: of tall, upright habit—well formed buds open to large blooms (7 in.) which hold their colour and are of good substance—not a profuse bloomer but long lasting flowers which do not shed petals give impression of continuity of bloom—no disease—one plant

lost last winter (a severe one) but I plan to plant more—fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) is pleased with this one. One plant grew to 10 ft. for Mrs. Packard (3 pls., 4 yrs., 4 to 10 ft.) and had many times the blooms the others had—exquisite, large, very long-lasting flowers—recommended. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.) likes this plant very much—if canes were a little stronger he believes it could be a champion. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 3 yrs., 40 in.) relates: spindly—not a vigorous bush—slim canes with not much foliage or blooms—flowers are clear pink, slightly frilly edge and rather a flat top—cannot compare nor compete with neighbors—am discarding this year. Royal Botanical Gardens (35 pls., 3 yrs., 53 in.) report: medium, double bloom—colour holds well—fair substance, moderately fragrant—abundant, light green foliage on a vigorous upright bush—some mildew—quite tender.

BIENVENUE, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '70). Reddish orange. Mrs. Packard reports: as seen at Exposition Rose Garden, Los Angeles, Calif., this rose has excellent exhibition form and good vermilion colouring—stems and foliage are good—seems to be one of the best for next season—very good quality.

BIG BEN, H.T. (Gaudy '64). Dark red. Mr. Magee (5 pls., various ages) comments: very large strong growing dark red that is a fine exhibition rose in warm weather—bloom lasts very well in bud form but burns in the sun and won't open in cool weather—rugged and healthy except for mildew. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) reports: upright growth—slow to start but plenty of dark red exhibition blooms—slight fragrance—no disease. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 4 yrs.) also claims one of the darkest of all reds—good growth with show blooms—long lasting—burns in sun and will mildew—hardy.

BIG RED, H.T. (Meilland '66). Dark red. 'Perhaps one of the better reds,' says Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft. 6 in.)—bloom has excellent exhibition form, slight fragrance—however, previous year's plant was only winter casualty so could be a tender variety. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: very slow—may be good 10 years from now with its huge flower—no fragrance. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.) disagrees—'should be called puny red'—small weak bush with only three small blooms all year. Windsor R.S. (12 pls., 3 yrs.) observes: large exhibition blooms were produced on a vigorous bush with clean foliage—a good variety.

BLUE MOON (Mainzer Fastnacht) (Sissi), H.T. (Tantau '64). Silvery lilac. Mr. Lemire (10 pls., over 50 in. high) claims: one of the best exhibition roses—responds to a little extra care—never sulks when severely pruned. Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 1 yr., 66 in.) agrees: by far the best of the lilac and lavender roses yet introduced—a wonderful variety, the flowers being deliciously fragrant, numerous and quite color fast—foliage is clean and disease resistant—erect growth—if it has a fault it is that its great height, particularly in the fall, makes it appear somewhat 'leggy'—however, I am enchanted with it, so begone Sterling Silver, Simone, Lavender Princess, Intermezzo and the rest—Blue Moon is the only lilac rose worth growing. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) adds: tall growing bush, fragrant silvery lilac blooms—very straight grower—does not like rain. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 3 yrs., 5 ft.) adores the almost thornless canes, vigor, and quantity of exhibition blooms—rich perfume—slight mildew. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: a tall plant with a fair amount of bloom of good size and form—very fragrant—some mildew—colour is pleasing. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs.) finds it a tall, upright bush with disease-resistant, dark green foliage—well-shaped, fragrant bloom produced fairly freely—best of its colour—a useful cut

flower—a little black spot but greatly improved over last year—came through what was a severe winter for Vancouver.

BOBBIE LUCAS, Fl. (McGredy '67). Deep salmon. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: a very poor specimen that has ceased to struggle—what blooms there were resembled Elizabeth of Glamis but were no improvement—there are better floribundas. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 2 yrs.) is not impressed with it—H.T. form—busy plant, slow to repeat. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 1 and 2 yrs., 24 in.) says: a good bushy plant—bloomed profusely—blooms of good form and attractive colour—some blackspot on one plant. Windsor R.S. (60 pls., 2 yrs.) finds: blooms have nice form—disease resistance is good but plants showed very poor growth.

BOB HOPE, H.T. (Kordes '67). Medium red. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) states: high-centred bloom of good form that lacks fragrance—outer petals blacken in sun—slow repeat—would not recommend on first year's performance.

BOND STREET, H.T. (McGredy '65). Salmon-pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) was very satisfied with performance over 4 year period—good bedding rose with occasional blooms of exhibition quality. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) found it a rather weak bush that had several very healthy blooms but overall performance not good. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 1 yr.) comments: fragrant, salmon pink blooms—tall, vigorous bush—no disease. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 3 ft.) rates it a good variety—deep pink blooms of very good form and very fragrant—tall, well-shaped bush, bloomed well. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) reports: garden type of fairly good form—very fragrant—good grower and no disease.

BONSOIR, H.T. (Dickson '68). Peach-pink. Mr. Lemire comments: long tapered buds—giant exhibition-type full bloom that lasts well and repeats—color is apple blossom in the centre to light pink on the outside petals—foliage is bright, glossy and well spaced—stems a little short but no disease. 'A lovely exhibition flower on a strong plant,' agrees Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.)—bud opens slowly and is full-petalled—one of the best new hybrid teas from Europe—new bushes planted in April produced huge exhibition flowers in late June. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) states: apple blossom pink, very fragrant blooms—long lasting—vigorous grower with glossy green foliage—will study it more next year. Mr. Morden (3 pls., 1 yr.) adds: produced large blooms of pleasing colour which open a little too fast—bushes were medium size and susceptible to blackspot—I still think this could be a good rose after two or three years.

BOSSA NOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden-yellow. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs.) is discarding this rose—at its best it is an attractive variety but has too many faults—sparse bloomer—subject to blackspot—weak stems. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BRANDENBURG, H.T. (Kordes '65). Two-toned red. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: large, long-lasting blooms of exhibition quality—fragrant—tall hardy bush with good foliage—disease free—very pleased with this rose. 'A nice bud that blows fast' comments Mr. Bauer—some fragrance—fell short of expectations—sluggish growth—at best, a second year plant. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) found in its first year it gave quite a lot of exhibition blooms on carefree foliage—a good one! Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2 yrs.) likes this tall, erect, healthy bush—repeated well—blooms are well formed and very attractive—'this is an excellent rose.' Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., 5 ft.) agrees: this rose performing better each year—very strong, tall, healthy, disease-resistant bush—blooms of exhibition quality, on long sturdy

stems—quite free blooming—one of my favourites. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 4 yrs., 4 ft. 6 in.) adds: healthy growth, hardy—prolific bloomer with exhibition quality—slight fragrance. Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 2 & 3 yrs., 4 ft.) comments: a vigorous upright plant with healthy, medium green foliage—fair number of blooms—not in same class as Fragrant Cloud or Super Star but can produce a flower of exhibition quality—'I like it!'

BRASILIA, H.T. (McGredy '68). Red and yellow. Mr. Bauer reports: brightly colored garden-type long-lasting bloom that opens flat—no fragrance—upright growth—about 3 ft. 'Foliage is clean and of good quality, with no disease,' says Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 1 yr., 36-42 in.)—slender growth—color is scarlet/gold and while bloom was not too frequent it was of very good quality—some fragrance—'this is a good potential rose for me and I would like to have another year of growing before passing judgment.' Mr. Lemire finds its coloring of dark red with bright buttercup yellow reverse an eyecatcher—very bright, shiny foliage—no disease problems—good garden type. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) adds: showy bi-colour that changes too quickly to red that deepens as the bloom ages—can be striking—strong grower and healthy—too many double centers. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 1 yr.) agrees: large blooms of exhibition form and interesting colour which have too many split centers—bush is medium size with dark green foliage—fair performance the first year. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 1 yr.) state: large double bloom—bright colour holds well—abundant, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—bloom has good substance and slight fragrance—mildews. Windsor R.S. (68 pls., 1 yr.) finds it produced large blooms of exhibition form—in July, very few blooms were without a split centre—colour changes to velvety red with white reverse—vigorous bushes have dark green foliage—disease resistant.

BRIDAL PINK, Fl. (Boerner '68). Light pink. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: a beautiful organdy pink hybrid-tea shaped rose—very good foliage—slow to repeat first year.

CAMELOT, Gr. (Swim & Weeks int. C.&P. '65). Deep yellowish pink and vivid red. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: slow growth—few blooms—no comment. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) finds it attractive but not in the Queen Elizabeth class in his garden—good quality bloom—no clusters—bushy growth but not vigorous—foliage average and with some mildew. Mr. Higgins (1 pl., 1 yr.) notes: grows well in wet conditions—adequate blooms on strong stems—foliage of good appearance and healthy. 'Remains one of the most satisfactory roses I have ever grown,' says Dr. Lea (4 pls., 4 yrs.)—bushes are large and healthy and seem to be constantly in bloom—blooms are loosely formed but do not fade. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 5 yrs., 5 ft.) comments: vigorous, upright bush with good foliage—produces clusters of warm pink blooms somewhat similar to Montezuma—competes favourably with Carrousel and Montezuma—did exceptionally well this year. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 4 ft. 6 in.) state: double, medium-size blooms—colour fades fast—high-centred form and fair substance, but only slight fragrance—abundant, dark green foliage on an upright, vigorous plant—mildews—inclined to be tender. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 5 yrs., 5 ft.) writes: large flowers in small clusters—not profuse—some fragrance—holds colour—large, round, dark green foliage—disease-resistant—seems to be popular but fails to thrill me. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CANADIAN CENTENNIAL, Fl. (J.&P. '66). Coral-salmon. Mr. Barker (4 pls., 3 & 4 yrs., 18 in.) states: early bloom and late bloom—only half the growth and bloom as compared to last year—none grew taller than 18 in.—colour and health of plants satisfactory. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 4 yrs.)

comments: will be humble enough to admit failure to grow this variety well—will replant in spring in perennial bed. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 4 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) agrees: I did not get the abundance of bloom as in previous years; however, still worthy of small space it occupies—good for arranging material. Blooms quite freely throughout the season for Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 2 ft.)—blooms are small but quite attractive in early stages, then fade badly—bush is healthy and disease-resistant but rather small. Royal Botanical Gardens (5 pls., 1 yr., 18 in.) report: small, double bloom of bright colour which fades fast—good substance, high-centred form, slight fragrance—abundant, dark green foliage on a vigorous, spreading plant—some mildew.

CANASTA, H.T. (Gaujard int. Medalion '68). Medium red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) reports: continues to be very ordinary—discarding this one.

CARAMBA, H.T. (Tantau '67). Red and silver bi-colour. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.) states: large, double blooms with some approaching exhibition quality but quite a few double centers—vigorous growth—fairly upright—some blackspot.

CARLA, H.T. (G. de Ruiter '63). Camelia-rose to dawn pink. Mr. Lemire claims the rosy dawn pink blooms are of exhibition perfection—shiny, dark foliage—loves warm nights—no disease. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 1 yr.) finds this lovely rose on the style of Queen Elizabeth but bettter formed—exhibition quality only when large enough—a beauty for cutting—has very long neck to the bloom—strong growing. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 1 yr., 5 ft.) agrees: strong, upright grower—long stem, medium blooms of good form and long lasting—excellent variety for all gardens.

CASANOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Medium yellow. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 & 3 yrs.) reports: not too generous a bloomer—could be better—rather small bush—glossy healthy leaves—winters well. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) notes: very tall, upright bush—moderate bloomer—flowers attractive light yellow on quite long stems. This bush had a very poor first year for Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) but came on strong this year—blooms are full formed and very bright yellow. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.) repeats what he commented last year—a strong, healthy bush with lots of well shaped blooms.

CASINO, L.F.C. (McGredy '63). Soft yellow. Mr. Macpherson (1 pl., 2 yrs., 7 ft.) reports: best yellow climber—winter killed to ground level last year but plenty of healthy new growth, and blooms of H.T. form. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, Fl. (Norman, Harkness '65). Rose-pink. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) finds this a tall growing bush with very good foliage—H.T. type buds which stand the rain very well—very good in the fall—excellent rose. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) agrees: a tall, well-shaped bush—plenty of bloom on good trusses—blooms well spaced and of good form—very attractive colour. Grew very tall—over 5 ft.—for Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 4 yrs.)—long lasting blooms open rather flat, lighter in centre—strong and healthy and nearly always in flower—foliage is clean, glossy and disease-resistant—seems more like a grandiflora. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHARM OF PARIS, Fl. (Tantau '66). Light pink. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: blooms are more like H.T.s than floribundas—lovely fragrance—good repeater. Gave a good performance again this year for Mr. Morden (2 pls., 3 yrs.)—produced large blooms of good substance which repeated well—exceptionally good garden rose—'I intend to try and disbud this rose

next year and see what happens when it produces a single rose per cane.' Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.) finds the bloom of good form—medium size—repeats well—some fragrance—no disease—grows it as a H.T. Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: produced large blooms of good form and colour—lots of split centres—a good garden rose—disease-resistant.

CHERRY BRANDY, H.T. (Tantau '65). Light orange-red. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 4 yrs.) states: produced medium size blooms which repeated fairly well—bush was tall and vigorous with good clean foliage—a good garden rose. Windsor R.S. (28 pls., 1 yr.) finds the blooms of exhibition form—very heavy bloomer—good disease resistance.

CITY OF BELFAST, Fl. (McGredy '68). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) reports: sturdy, vigorous, disease-free bush but disappointed in number of blooms this first year—will withhold judgment another year. Mr. Lemire finds this rose never stops growing—dislikes pruning shears—bright foliage. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: a very good floribunda in its first year—growth was strong and healthy and it bloomed freely in large trusses. 'I consider this one of the finest floribundas yet introduced,' says Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 1 yr., 24 in.)—unfortunately there is no fragrance, but in every other respect the variety is outstanding—copper scarlet blooms are borne in profusion but what is really remarkable is the lasting quality of the blooms—one bloom lasted for ten days in intense heat without slightest loss of either color or form—petals drop away cleanly—not necessary to keep cutting spent blooms to keep plant looking neat—repeating qualities were only fair but that may be because it was growing in a pot—next year I plan a mass planting of these in the open—no disease problems. Royal Botanical Gardens (27 pls., 1 yr., 26 in.) rate the large semi-double blooms highly—bright colour holds well—good substance, slight fragrance—glossy, medium foliage on a vigorous spreading plant—mildews. Windsor R.S. (72 pls., 1 yr.) observes: tight petalled blooms are flat—good in bud stage—nice bloomer for size of plant—disease resistance is good.

CITY OF HEREFORD, H.T. (Legrice '67). Two-tone cerise pink. Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 1 yr., 24-30 in.) reports: foliage is good and clean and there was no disease—slender growth—while there wasn't much bloom it was of good quality—will reserve further judgment for another year. Mr. Lemire find it very free growing and very free blooming—exhibition form but a little small—no disease—grew four foot in one year.

CITY OF LEEDS, Fl. (McGredy '66). Salmon. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: excellent performer with beautiful blooms in profusion—bush of medium height and healthy—one of the best. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: a real beautiful rose—kept pace with Iceberg in bloom production—good healthy foliage—'Wish I had room for more.' This is an excellent rose, agrees Dr. Lea (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.)—very strong and healthy—medium height—very free blooming—long-lasting and very attractive bloom. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.) also likes the very colorful blooms—small buds of H.T. type—good foliage—very good in fall and takes rain well—a top rose in the garden. This rose gave a better performance this year for Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.)—produced medium size H.T. type blooms on a vigorous tall-growing bush—repeated fairly well—foliage appears to be disease resistant—a good garden rose. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: a healthy, spreading plant—blooms of exhibition quality—good foliage with no disease—hardy—one of the best floribundas. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) has the same comment: one of the best blooms—good form and very appealing—blooms freely produced and carried well apart on good stems—repeats well—no disease. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., 28 in.) is

just as enthusiastic—bush developed well and produced many flowers for first year—good form and very attractive colour—the rather flat blooms last well, fade a little and hang on, often on a single stem—plant is healthy—recommend this variety highly and will acquire another one or two. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 52 in.) report: large semi-double blooms of bright colour that holds well—slight fragrance, cupped form, and fair substance—large, abundant dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant —some mildew—tender. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) observes: well-shaped H.T. type bloom but not much fragrance—balanced clusters—blooms continuously—vigorous plant with healthy foliage. Windsor R.S. (108 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.) finds it produced decorative blooms—good bedding rose—disease resistant.

COLOUR WONDER (Köningen der Rosen), H.T. (Kordes '64). Orange-salmon. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: blooms well—eye-catching colour —opens very flat and does not last long—better in fall—clean, healthy foliage on medium size bush—some blackspot—agrees with Mr. Jubien's report last year—'this rose is probably best as a cutting bloom for decorative work.' Mr. Bauer comments: vigorous, thorny plant with colorful long-lasting blooms that never go unnoticed—many confused centres make it difficult to show. Not rated as one of the better blooms by Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.)—not exhibition type—fragrant—lots of bloom but some split centers—tall, upright bush but not hardy for his area. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.) finds it a low growing, healthy bush—blooms are very double and long lasting—'this rose has no peer as a cut flower—retaining its shape for as long as a week.' Mr. Meier (5 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: striking color—slow to repeat—no disease—only fault is double centers and very thorny stem. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs., 2 ft.) reports: a healthy, late bloomer—dark green, healthy foliage—few exhibition blooms—very hardy—fragrant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) claims it does not like her garden—very few blooms—globular form—too many thorns—discarding this one. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 5 yrs., 30 in.) concurs: a bushy, thorny plant—blooms very full and long lasting—glossy, disease-proof foliage. A healthy medium size bush for Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—lots of colored blooms but most open flat. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 46 in.) state: medium size, double blooms have bright colour but fade fast—high-centered form, good substance, moderate fragrance—medium, glossy, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—some mildew but quite rain resistant—tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

COMFORT, Fl. (Tantau '67). Pink. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) rates it a very healthy, strong-growing floribunda—no disease—blooms from early summer to late October—one of the best new roses in our garden—good general garden rose. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 18 in.) reports: seems to be a dwarf plant—heavy producer which repeats well—good foliage—hardy.

COMMANCHE, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '68). Orange-red. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 4 ft.) very pleased with first year performance—vigorous, nicely shaped bush with disease-resistant foliage—blooms of good form and substance and hold colour well—a welcome addition to the grandiflora group. Royal Botanical Gardens (12 pls., 1 yr., 39 in.) report poor performance during 1st season—stingy bloom—plant lacks vigor—foliage large and abundant but some mildew.

CONFEDERATION, H.T. (Golik int. Ellesmere '67). Medium pink. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.) finds it a fair garden rose—lots of bloom—quite vigorous—fair foliage—tends to blackspot.

CONSTANZA, H.T. (Tantau '65). Orange-red. 'Very striking rose,' says Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.)—lacks fragrance—reminds him of Tropicana—no disease.

COPPER POT, Fl. (Dickson '68). Copper-orange. Mr. Lemire reports: color is beautiful but that is all—flat loosely-shaped single blooms on long straight stems. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: tall, strong grower with large, well-shaped buds – attractive colour but fades quickly – disease-resistant—blooms borne singly, mostly—quick fading of colour quite a damaging fault in this variety that otherwise has merit. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: fragrant bloom on strong, tall bush—slow to start first year—more on this one next year. Colour does not appeal to Mr. Morden (1 pl., 1 yr.) but he feels it could still be a good garden rose—produced medium size plant which was not too vigorous—appears to be disease resistant. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 1 yr., 57 in.) finds the large double blooms fade fast—high-centered form, fair substance, slight fragrance—medium size, glossy, medium green foliage but plant lacks vigor—mildews—tall and with few shoots. Windsor R.S. (32 pls., 1 yr.) found it produced decorative blooms—single bloom to a stem—disease resistance is good—a good variety.

CORAL STAR, H.T. (Robinson '68). Salmon-pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) calls it a pure salmon-pink bloom of unusual form—not quite exhibition this year but distinctive—some blackspot.

DAY DREAM, H.T. (Armstrong '70). Pink blend. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., 2 ft.) reports: has been slow and few blooms, though they are good color—rich pink—had some rust.

DEDICATION, Fl. (Harkness '68). Creamy white. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) finds this a spreading bush with large double flowers, mostly borne singly—prefers types that have trusses but found this attractive.

DIMPLES, Fl. (Legrice '67). Cream. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) says this is aptly named with delightfully shaped small blooms somewhat akin to very small H.T.s. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.) writes: an interesting new white floribunda, flowers being borne in profusion with a sweet fragrance unusual in this class; however, blooms do not hold long—they soon lose their colour and become floppy—foliage is healthy—no disease problems—spreading type of bush—'on the whole, I consider the variety only fair—not quite up to such white floribundas as Iceberg, Ivory Fashion and Irene of Denmark.'

DIORAMA, H.T. (de Ruiter '65). Apricot-yellow flushed pink. Mr. Lemire finds as plant matures, Queens appear—this one is here to stay.

DREAM DUST, Fl. (B.C. Gardner '69). Medium pink. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: an old-fashioned type pink rose with a delightful fragrance—charming in the garden and most attractive as a house decoration.

DR. BROWNELL, H.T. (Brownell '65). Peach-yellow. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 4 yrs.) rates this with the best in its class—super hardy—next to Piccadilly foliage-wise and produces excellent blooms of good colour, however, it fades in full sun. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) reports it to be of strong, tall growth—beautiful foliage—some mildew.

DR. ELDON LYLE, Gr. (Mackay '69). Dark red. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) observes: a strong growing grandiflora that also produced many blooms—good colour but opens rapidly to rather shapeless, open bloom—mildews.

DUKE OF WINDSOR, H.T. (Tantau '68). Light vermillion. Mr. Lemire states this rose is classified as vermillion but is more the color of a tangerine—very fragrant—loose blooms with Tropicana growth and foliage—'this one won't last long.' Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) considers this an extra good garden variety—somewhat lighter and more brilliant than Tropicana—bud is a little small for the large foliage and extra sturdy growth—opens to a fairly large loose flower—beautiful foliage and very sturdy, healthy bush. Mr. Meier comments: fragrant, beautiful bloom—healthy foliage—'plant was very poor when we received it and there were very few blooms—it will be next year before we know about this one.'

EARLY BIRD, Fl. (Dickson '65). Rose opal. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 2 yrs.) considers this a good garden rose—produced medium size blooms of H.T. form which repeated fairly well—moderately vigorous bush—foliage appears to be disease-resistant.

EL CID, Gr. (Armstrong '70). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) finds this is more of a decorative flower but of very good colour—lots of orange—some mildew but may outgrow it with a better developed plant.

ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS, Fl. (McGredy '64). Salmon-pink. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) reports: bushy growth—too few blooms this year. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) finds growth vigorous—a little mildew—blooms plentiful and of good quality—foliage good but goes off colour in late summer—'a colourful garden variety; has some fragrance and some blooms would make good exhibition specimens.' Mr. DeKelver (3 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: the flowers are beautiful, and lots of them—moderate bush but healthy and quite hardy—very little fragrance. 'Continues its consistent excellence' writes Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.)—very free blooming—blooms are bright and have a quality of luminescence that makes them stand out in the garden. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.) adds: an excellent rose—very fragrant blooms in clusters—a must in any garden—no disease—upright bush. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 5 yrs., 4 ft.) likes the exquisite color—plant improves with age but flowers very short lived. Mr. Parker (3 pls., to 5 yrs., 30 in.) observes: a bushy plant, produces many blooms of excellent colour—highly fragrant—very few varieties as good. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 28 in.) report: medium size, double blooms but colour is dull and fades fast—high-centred form, fair substance and slight fragrance—small, glossy, dark green foliage in abundant quantity on vigorous, upright plant—mildews—quite tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ERNEST H. MORSE, H.T. (Kordes '64). Rich turkey-red. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs., 34 in.) notes: large bloom, eye-catching rich red colour holds well—exhibition form, fragrant—healthy dark green foliage—well pleased with this bush. 'This is one of the best reds for the garden' states Mr. Lemire—just short of exhibition. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: very sturdy bush with good, disease-free foliage—turkey-red, straight buds—fragrant—a good garden rose. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.) considers this a good exhibition rose but not as good as Red Devil—large blooms of exhibition form were produced on a medium size bush with clean foliage—slow to repeat. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 1-3 yrs., 30 in.) commen's: at the present time, probably the best crimson scarlet—good bush—highly fragrant blooms of very good form—hold well in sun or rain—blooms freely—no disease. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.) concurs: this rose has large well-formed blooms which are fragrant—does well in temperate Vancouver climate—has lots of petals but sometimes seem to open too quickly—responds to good nourish-

'BLESSINGS' (floribunda—H.T. type)
'Queen Elizabeth' × unnamed seedling
Raised by C. Gregory & Son Ltd
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1968

'MICHELLE' (floribunda)
Seedling × *'Orange Sensation'*
Raised by G. De Ruiter, Holland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

ment and regular watering. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl., 2 yrs.) does not find this rose too winter hardy—lost 3 of 4 bushes over last winter (an easy one)—blooms open too quickly—need more petals—some scent—foliage is disease-resistant.

EROTICA, H.T. (Tantau '68). Dark velvet-red. Mr. Lemire reports: bud is black, opening to a deep dark red exhibition bloom—foliage is shiny—vigorous growth, tall and spreading—will increase stock. Windsor R.S. (28 pls., 1 yr.) observes: very good in bud stage—disease resistance is good—made no growth at all the first year.

ESCAPADE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Rosy lilac, pale center. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: a very strong growing attractive lavender floribunda—trusses of bloom are fine—not as 'blue' as some but for me the best in its class—blackspot.

FAIRY MOSS, Min. (Moore '68). Medium pink. 'First miniature Moss,' says Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 1 yr.)—good growth—1 in. blooms but few of them—will report more next year.

FANCY TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Pink blend. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 29 in.) report: small double bloom—colour holds well but is dull—cupped form, good substance, slight fragrance—abundant, medium size, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—mildews—tender.

FEMINA, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Pink blend. 'A well formed bud of lovely color,' says Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 & 3 yrs.)—a tender variety but in cool weather it can be lovely—in hot weather it opens rapidly—medium height—mildews. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 2 ft.) observes: flower is so pretty and well formed but plant gets weaker all the time. Mr. Rogalski (3 pls., 2-3 yrs., 3 ft.) writes: huge blooms with exhibition qualities—strong grower—leather-like foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FESTIVAL QUEEN, H.T. (Edmunds '67). Light pink. Mr. Magee (3 pls.) reports: a large, slow-opening exhibition variety—could give a good exhibition bloom but never seems to—strong grower—has been around as a test plant for years. Mrs. Packard notes this is Lindquist's rose—introduced by Edmunds. 'I do not have it but it is lovely—missed being an All-America as it produced too few blooms.' 'An exhibition bloom of pale yellow with splashes of deep pink,' says Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—strong growth to about 3 ft.—needs more bloom—slight fragrance.

FINALE, Fl. (Kordes int. Dickson '65). Salmon-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) rates this one for foreground planting—low-growing bush with very attractive blooms.

FIRST LADY, H.T. (Tantau '67). Delicate pink. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: this is a lovely rose—fragrant—blooms hold long—good foliage and no disease. A similar recommendation from Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.)—a good bush—blooms of beautiful delicate pink—fragrant and with good form—last well—'very pleased with this one.'

FIRST PRIZE, H.T. (J. and P. '70). Two-tone pink. Mr. Lemire considers this one an exhibitor's dream—bright pink with dark reverse—large, bright, shiny foliage well spaced on a spreading to upright bush—grows well but a little winter tender; however, in three years he has never lost a plant. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: long awaited All-America winner with fine large blooms of exhibition quality—fresh, lovely colour, and large outer petals hold bud despite lack of many petals—good grower.

FOLK SONG, S. (Von Abrams int. Edmunds '64). Light pink reverse darker. 'Good to have in any garden,' writes Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 5 yrs., 3 ft.)—shell pink blooms in large clusters—foliage is clean—growth is more like a floribunda than a shrub.

FONTAINEBLEAU, H.T. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Magenta pink. 'This is a giant-growing badly-colored rose that does not repeat well,' states Mr. Lemire—roses the size of cabbages on stems eight foot tall that no winter will ever kill.

FRED LOADS, S. (Holmes '68). Vermillion-orange. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: large, orange-red single blooms in trusses—very tall growth—will be interested to see what it does next year—blackspotted.

FRESCO, Fl. (de Ruiter '68). Orange and yellow bi-colour. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) believes this one has promise—healthy, spreading growth—attractive bright flowers of H.T. form—blooms borne singly, very often—resistant to blackspot.

FRINGETTE, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '64). Rose-pink. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 3 yrs.) comments: deep pink ruffled blooms when open—spreading and not too vigorous—hardy.

GALWAY BAY, L.F.C. (McGredy '66). Pink. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., 8 ft.) notes: a very tall, vigorous, bushy plant—very free blooming and quite attractive—holds colour well—everblooming. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) is very pleased with this one—hardy—disease-resistant—good bloomer.

GARDEN STATE, Gr. (Meilland int. C.&P. '65). Rose-pink. 'Grew very tall and spindly this year,' says Dr. Lea (1 pl., 4 yrs.)—has two crops of a few blooms but these few are well formed and attractive. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GAVOTTE, H.T. (Sanday '63). Pink with yellow base. Mr. Lemire comments: mildews very easily but she is capable of making Queen too—this has found a home in my ground. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GAY PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '66). Shell pink. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: the colour of this rose is clear in any weather—strong, disease-free growth—good repetition, and holds well. 'This should be grown as a H.T. which it resembles,' suggests Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 5 yrs., 4 ft.)—nice colour and healthy. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 24 in.) report: medium-size, double blooms of bright colour which holds well—high-centred form, moderate fragrance—abundant, light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—some mildew—tender. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) finds the blush pink colour holds—H.T. type blooms generally come one to a stem but sometimes in small trusses—good substance and fair fragrance—vigorous, spreading bush with disease-resistant foliage—light green (lots of it)—hardy in Vancouver area. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: produced blooms of H.T. form—vigorous bloomer and grower—disease resistance is good.

GEISHA, Fl. (Tantau '64). Rose-pink. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) says it is very beautiful in the garden with its semi-double rose-pink blooms in clusters—glossy foliage—busy grower—disease free. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 18 in.) finds so far that it is a small bush—blooms freely—not a true yellow (too much pink and red in blooms)—fades badly.

GENE BOERNER, Fl. (Morey '68). Clear pink. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 1 yr.) rates it a good floribunda of clear pink color—its rather small H.T. type of rose keeps on blooming for a long time in sun or rain. Mr. Mayer

(1 pl., 1 yr., 24 in.) comments: while the pink blooms are interesting when in bud or just opening, they fade quickly and have a most ugly appearance after a day or so—no fragrance—no disease problems—upright, spreading bush—'this variety has nothing really to recommend it—I will not plant more.'

GOLDEN COUGAR, Fl. (Morey '68). Medium yellow. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) believes his Golden Coronet is better—a bit thorny and not too exciting, though fairly good.

GOLDEN PRINCE (Kabuki), H.T. (Meilland '68). Golden yellow. Mr. Lemire comments: glossy foliage and strong, tall grower—blooms are golden yellow but confused—has become an outcast here. Royal Botanical Gardens (30 pls., 1 yr., 30 in.) report: medium size, double flower that blooms intermittently—bright colour but fades fast—abundant, glossy, dark-green foliage on a plant which lacks vigour—bloom is high-centered, with good substance and slight fragrance—mildews.

GOLDSCHATZ (Gold Treasure), Fl. (Tantau '64). Golden yellow. Mr. Meier (5 pls., 2 yrs.) rates this a very lovely yellow floribunda with long-lasting blooms—good grower—bush is disease-free—repeats very well.

GOLDTOPAZ, Fl. (Kordes '63). Yellow blend. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says it is small and poorly formed—has a few very bright blooms but is hardly worth keeping. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.) finds its rich copper colouring attractive—very glossy, healthy foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRANDPA DICKSON (Irish Gold), H.T. (Dickson '66). Yellow. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) says: blooms, while showing promise, failed to reach exhibition quality on first year plant that lacked vigour—will try another from a different source. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 3 yrs.) states: very good exhibition rose—certainly one of the best yellows—healthy and vigorous. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs.) finds it a very slow grower in his garden—large yellow blooms but very few—disappointed in this plant in his garden but has seen some good exhibition blooms in rose shows. Mr. Lemire considers it about the best yellow to date. 'The one fault I find with it is the blooms are a little too pale,' adds Mr. Meier (5 pls., 3 yrs.)—the bush is vigorous and disease-resistant, and a good repeater—slight fragrance. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 1 yr.) observes that new plants produced medium size bushes and large blooms in profusion with good repetition—in late August, plants were covered with blackspot. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports it to be of good growth but not too many blooms—disease-resistant and very hardy—a good show rose—light fragrance. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.) considers it one of the best yellows—a good bush producing well for a big rose—exhibition blooms hold colour fairly well—good in rain. 'In the Vancouver rose show this rose took 'Best Rose' in 1968 and 'Best Yellow' in '69—'Grandpa' likes Vancouver,' says Mr. Purvis (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—growth is moderate and compact—bloom light yellow, fairly constant producer, excellent show quality blooms—foliage is medium size, light green and healthy. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2 & 3 yrs., 30 in.) writes: as is usual when an outstanding rose is put on the market, many No. 2 and No. 3 plants appear—most of us would have liked a little stronger yellow and perhaps a touch more vigour but recognize that this is a great rose which will lead to the yellow we all want—a No. 1 plant will produce blooms of noble proportions. Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 3 yrs.) notes: produced exhibition blooms—disease resistance was good—gave fair performance.

GUINEVERE, H.T. (Harkness '67). Medium pink. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs.) finds this a very pretty garden rose—bushy plant with light green foliage—long-lasting pink blend blooms resembling Kordes Perfecta.

GUNDY, Fl. (Peter Schloen '66). Deep rose-pink. Royal Botanical Gardens (22 pls., 3 yrs., 67 in.) report: small semi-double bloom which holds well but colour is dull—high-centred form, fair substance, and slight fragrance—foliage is abundant and light green on a vigorous, upright plant—mildews—tender.

HALLMARK, H.T. (Morey Int. J.&P. '66). Medium red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 8 yrs., 6 ft.) observes: a vigorous, easy to grow rose—lots of bloom but no perfume—very healthy.

HANDEL, L.F.C. (McGredy '65). Cream flushed rosy-pink. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., 8 ft.) comments: a very tall, vigorous, bushy plant—most attractive bi-colour blooms—a very lovely everblooming climber. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs.) agrees: very vigorous and healthy—fair bloomer. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs.) also finds it a vigorous bush with good clean foliage, and reports lots of bloom of good color. 'Resembles a small Kordes Perfecta bloom,' says Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 4 yrs.)—light green foliage, not too vigorous for a climber—bloomed only once this year—also had blackspot.

HAPPY EVENT, Fl. (Dickson '64). Pink blend. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs. 2 ft.) reports: good growth—bushy—good colour and not many blooms at one time but kept performing all season. 'I like this rose in my collection,' says Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 2 yrs.)—a good garden rose—attractive in early state but not long lasting in hot weather—rather small bush but healthy. Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 4 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: average growth habits—foliage is very clean and no disease—bloom opens with yellow blush turning to pink blush—each bloom lasts only a short time in hot weather but it never stops blooming and for this reason it would be a good bedding rose—better than I expected. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HEAVEN SCENT, Fl. (Poulsen '68). Medium red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: well named for its lovely fragrance—blooms are attractive and bushes healthy—a worthy addition. 'Will require more time for judgement,' states Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.)—bush did very little—very poor growth and the few blooms that did appear were very ordinary. Royal Botanical Gardens (14 pls., 1 yr., 25 in.) find: a floriferous rose with medium-size, semi-double blooms—colour is bright and holds well—cupped form, fair substance and slight fragrance—large, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—some mildew.

HONEY FAVOURITE, H.T. (Von Abrams '63). Pink blend. 'A fine wholesome rose,' says Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2-5 yrs.)—like its parent Pink Favorite in all but colour which is a clean honey pink—beautiful, disease-free foliage—fragrant—hardy—for exhibition and garden. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ICE WHITE, Fl. (McGredy '66). White. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) rates this low growing bush as a real success in the first year—good clean foliage and small clusters of bloom make it the best of recent whites. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: 'There's a soft green tint around the whole of this bush which attracts one and offsets the continued comparison with Iceberg, with which it is most dissimilar both as to form of bush and shape of bloom.' 'In my opinion the best of the white floribundas,' states Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs.)—nicely shaped bushy plant of medium height—a moderate bloomer throughout the season—double snowwhite blooms in

clusters—far superior to 'Iceberg.' Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) agrees when he says it remains the best white floribunda he has had—a very healthy, low-growing bush with dark green foliage—blooms almost constantly—small H.T. shaped blooms. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) concurs: a healthy, vigorous, disease-resistant plant—I like it better than Iceberg except it isn't as tall as Iceberg—no mildew. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: suffered badly from frost but made good recovery—a good variety in every way but not as good as Iceberg. Royal Botanical Gardens (15 pls., 3 yrs., 34 in.) report: medium size, semi-double blooms—quite rain resistant but flower fades and discolors into pink—glossy, medium green foliage on an upright vigorous plant—cupped form, good substance, moderate fragrance—mildew, and is tender. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs.) ranks this with Iceberg among the top floribundas—an excellent rose—continues to perform well—no complaints. Windsor R.S. (70 pls., 2 yrs.) sums up: blooms have very good form—terrific blooming cycle with good repetition—good resistance to disease.

IRISH MIST, Fl. (McGredy '67). Orange-salmon. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 1 yr.) explains: at 'Glengariff' the color is more salmon than orange—a low-growing bush with attractive small leaves—being unfamiliar with this rose, we planted it in mid-row of rose bed where, soon, it was practically hidden in the heavy foliage of surrounding floribundas—then transplanted, in full bloom, to first row of another bed where it kept on blooming until frost—a small, adaptable bush, charming in its miniature-like roses embedded in a myriad of tiny leaves. 'Plant is low growing and vigorous, free from disease and a moderate bloomer,' says Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.)—blooms are of excellent form and substance and colour is similar to Tropicana—an excellent floribunda. Dr. Lea (3 pls., 1-2 yrs.) reports: an outstanding new rose—low growing and vigorous—dark green, healthy foliage—blooms heavenly and fragrant—flowers open full and are bright and attractive. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) compliments this rose as a lovely variety in colour and form—H.T. shape—healthy and grew well—could have bloomed a little more. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 1 yr., 24 in.) reports: no fragrance—flowers are an interesting vermillion (something like Tropicana) but there are not enough of them for me—no disease problems—blooms are fairly colorfast but variety is not outstanding—will not re-order. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) likes the striking color—this is a vigorous bush, free from disease and takes the rain well—bush grows tall and bushy. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: plants produced very little growth and few blooms the first year—this could be due to the wet spring weather. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs.) was not impressed—low growing bush. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) likes the nice, shapely plant with healthy, attractive foliage—not enough flowers and they turn red with age, which is disagreeable. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) concludes: a good average variety—vigorous and healthy—H.T. type blooms with colour like Super Star—profuse bloomer and quick repeater—little, if any, fragrance.

JAN SPEK, Fl. (McGredy '66). Sulphur yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 1 yr.) was not very impressed with its performance in first year—will reserve judgement. 'Blooms are very attractive buttercup yellow in good clusters,' says Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 4 ft.)—nicely shaped, upright, vigorous bush—moderate bloomer through the season—disease resistant. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) finds it much better in its second year—quite a vigorous, healthy bush—buds are attractive but open blooms are dull and unattractive—autumn blooms much better than in hot weather. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.) also found it grew better the second year—disease free—'but it is not one of my favourites.' Royal Botanical Gardens (50 pls., 3 yrs., 2 ft.) report: small, double bloom is a bright color but fades fast—loose, high-centred

form, fair substance, strong fragrance—spreading, vigorous plant with abundant, glossy, medium-green foliage—some mildew—tender.

JET TRAIL, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '64). White. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 3 yrs., 12 in.) comments: the 1-inch pure white blooms have good foliage—vigorous and hardy.

JOHN CHURCH, Fl. (McGredy '64). Orange-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: attractive, small but well-shaped blooms—healthy—a good bedder. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 25 in.) note: medium size, double blooms—color is bright but fades fast—high-centred form and moderate fragrance—abundant, light-green foliage on a spreading, vigorous plant—susceptible to blackspot and mildew—tender. 'I wouldn't be without it' says Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.)—a very useful bedder—smallish blooms are well shaped—not very full but neat and attractive—no disease problems to speak of.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, H.T. (Boerner '65). White. 'I put this one in the bedding class,' reports Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., 24 in.)—average foliage with some mildew in September—slender growth—white blooms but they are somewhat on the cream color in my garden—plenty of blooms. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 2 yrs., 52 in.) note: medium size, double bloom fades and discolors into pink—high centred form, fair substance and moderate fragrance—foliage is large, glossy and dark green, and plant is vigorous and upright—susceptible to blackspot and mildew—tender. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl., 1 yr.) is suspicious of its winter hardiness—tall, healthy grower—received a much healthier bush than the one that was killed last winter—gave ten blooms, each one perfectly formed and beautiful. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JUDY FISHER, Min. (Moore '68). Medium pink. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: excellent form, compact bush to 10 in.—a good addition to your garden—disease resistant.

KAISERIN FARAH, H.T. (Kordes '65). Brilliant red. 'Gave a good performance this year,' writes Mr. Morden (2 pls., 4 yrs.)—produced large blooms, some of which were of exhibition quality—repeated fairly well—tall vigorous bush with clean foliage—a real good garden rose.

KARDINAL, H.T. (Kordes '67). Deep red. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: same performance as last year—medium size bush of moderate vigor—blooms of good form, and of medium size—some blackspot.

KERRY GOLD, Fl. (Dickson '67). Deep canary yellow. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 2 yrs.) considers this a good garden rose—medium size, H.T. type blooms in profusion on a medium size, vigorous, bushy plant—repeats well—dark green, glossy foliage which is disease resistant.

KRONENBOURG (Flaming Peace), H.T. (McGredy '65). Claret red with silver straw reverse. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) reports: sprawling growth—colour good—few blooms during summer due to lack of watering—late buds opening were caught by early winter weather. 'An impressive bi-colour without fragrance, on a free-blooming plant that lacks vigor of Peace,' says Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—color intensity varies throughout season—may get another. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) emphasizes: vigorous, tall, healthy, good foliage—all the attributes of Peace, especially if you worship size. 'The more I grow this rose the better I like it,' says Mr. DeKelver (5 pls., 3-2-1 yr.)—upright, vigorous, abundance of show roses in early stage—some fragrance—good foliage with no blackspot—one of the

top winners at last summer's rose show. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr.) points out its strong growing habit and clean foliage—a good repeater—somewhat of a mixed variety of colours, according to our weather—it could be a Show Champion or a flop in the space of a few hours—some split blooms. Mr. Goulding (3 pls., 3 yrs.) agrees: healthy, vigorous bush—blooms quite large and very attractive in the early stages but fade badly as bloom opens. Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) comments: upright growth—not too many blooms on plant but they are very large—does fade, however—foliage fairly healthy and seems very hardy. 'Plentiful is the word for this rose,' is the opinion of Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.)—big, strong and rugged—dark green, healthy foliage—very thick, heavy stems—two shades are very powerful—vivid purplish red and deep yellow, though blooms tend to fade—this rose is an eyecatcher and one of the best of the recent introductions. Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 1 yr. 42 in.) disagrees: 'A disgrace, in my opinion,'—while, when just opening, the bicolor effect is interesting, blooms soon fade to an insipid shade of cheap grape wine—definitely not a vintage rose—some blackspot experienced, upright, spreading habit. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 4 yrs.) rates this a tall, vigorous bush with clean foliage, producing large blooms of lighter colour in the spring, darker in the fall—opens a little too fast for exhibition—a real good garden rose. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs.) writes: a sprawling bush with dark, glossy foliage—exhibition quality bloom—fragrant and very hardy. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.) observes: a vigorous, healthy bush with lots of well-shaped blooms that vary in colour from real beauties to ugliness. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl., 2 yrs.) found blooms were excellent until mature, when they faded badly, but no worse than some others—tall bush with well formed canes—a sturdy, hardy, disease-free variety.

LA CANADIENNE, H.T. (Morey '68). Buff-yellow. 'Looked very good in the nursery in August, 1968/69' says Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) but he is reserving judgement—spreading in habit of growth—good foliage but a little mildew in September—bloom is apricot-pink and not too many petals and not too many blooms—looked better by September. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 9 ft.) writes: seems in warm areas this becomes a climber (mine did)—only semi-double, not too lasting—large, glossy, healthy foliage.

LADY SETON, H.T. (McGredy '66). Deep rose-pink. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: medium growth—few blooms this year—slightly fragrant. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs.) found the bloom was unsatisfactory and disappointing—only half the growth this year. Mr. Bishop (1 pl., 3 yrs.) states: good growing habits—some fragrance—attractive, but rather sparse blooms. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.) comments: fragrant, rather small but well-shaped blooms—bush rather small but quite disease-resistant—sparse foliage—winters well. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr.) says this rose did absolutely nothing—very slow growing in a bed where it was shaded by its neighbors—hope for an improvement next year or will consider it overrated. 'Excellent bloom, good form and substance, fragrant—show quality,' says Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.)—a vigorous, upright growing bush. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) observes: fragrant, rose-pink bloom with good form—much like 'Mischief'—vigorous grower but needs protection from mildew. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: medium size blooms of good form were produced by a medium size bush of moderate vigor—slow to repeat—foliage appears to be disease-resistant—a fair garden rose. 'Tops!' claims Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.)—vigorous healthy bush—an abundance of beautiful pink blooms. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 2 ft.) rates it a medium size bloom of excellent form, good colour, and fragrant—carried

bloom most of the season—good cut flower. It has developed well for Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 3 yrs., 40 in.)—quite bushy—beautiful, clear rose pink blooms are of splendid form and colour though stems are a little thin—flowers tend to hang their heads when older or wet with rain—a good repeater—disease resistant—thick, medium green foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 52 in.) note: medium size, double blooms of bright color but they fade fast—high-centred form, fair substance and slight fragrance—large, abundant, medium green foliage on vigorous plant—some mildew—tender. 'The deep pink blooms are very attractive when conditions are right,' says Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.)—fragrant blooms are produced intermittently and moderately—garden and exhibition type—vigorous and disease resistant. Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 3 yrs.) concludes: produced blooms of exhibition form but slightly on the loose side—disease resistance was good—gave an excellent performance.

LADY X, H.T. (Meilland '67). Lavender. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., 6 ft.) finds the beautiful bud fades fast on opening, through entire season—vigorous plant—moved this fall to perennial bed. 'Have ten plants—will have twenty by next year,' says Mr. Lemire—lavender with brown underhues, beautiful form—foliage a little too widely spaced—grows to 6 ft. with no trouble—no disease. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 5 ft.) prefers 'Blue Moon'—vigorous, but blooms are easily blemished—leggy plant which mildews easily. Mr. Rogalski (3 pls., 2-3 yrs.) observes: good exhibition rose—light lavender blooms on vigorous bush—foliage light green and hardy—'an excellent variety to have in one's garden.' Windsor R.S. (28 pls., 1-3 yrs.) adds: produced blooms of exhibition form—disease resistance is good—gave a good performance.

LAVENDULA, Fl. (Kordes '65). Lavender. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: lavender blooms are quite large and in clusters—bush is vigorous and needs some protection—foliage is very glossy green. Gave a good performance again this year for Mr. Morden (1 pl., 4 yrs.)—produced large blooms which repeated well—tall, vigorous bush has good clean foliage—a real good bedding rose. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: produced large decorative blooms—no blackspot—good variety.

LEMON SPICE, H.T. (Armstrong '67). Yellow. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) writes: bloom of excellent form with unusual lime-like scent on a vigorous plant—blooms best in spring and fall. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 6 ft.) considers it an awkward plant with sparse foliage—fall blooms are very full and well formed—unusual scent. Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: produced blooms of decorative form—gave fair performance—disease resistance appears to be good.

LEPRECHAUN (Athlone), Fl. (McGredy '64). Cream, edged orange-scarlet. 'Small, low growing—blooms are unimpressive but it's a steady producer and always has a spot of colour,' writes Dr. Lea (3 pls., 1-2-3 yrs.)—defoliates at first hint of cold weather.

LIEBESTRAUM, H.T. (Kordes '68). Bright red. 'Had three plants, will have a dozen in the spring' writes Mr. Meier—bright shiny well-spaced foliage on straight stems—no disease—repeats well—one of the best exhibition red roses.

LITTLE FIREBALL, Min. (Moore '68). Deep orange-red. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: deep orange-red long-lasting blooms with good growth and foliage—looks like a good addition to the wee ones.

LITTLE SUNSET, Min. (Kordes '67). Salmon with yellow. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 1 yr., 6 in.) reports: compact, bushy growth—really a beautiful plant—will get more—hardiness not known.

LOTTE GUNTHART, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Dark crimson. Royal Botanical Gardens (15 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) find medium size, double flowers bloom intermittently—bright colour, good substance, light fragrance—confused centres—abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—some mildew—tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOVITA, H.T. (Meilland '66). Deep red. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) feels that lack of fragrance spoils this lovely red rose with its wavy petals—vigorous grower—repeats often—no disease.

LUCKY LADY, Gr. (Armstrong & Swim '66). Light pink. 'The lady may be lucky but I was not in the first year—maybe next year!' hopefully declares Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 1 yr.). Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 1 yr.) gives this rose all the recommendation anyone can give a first year plant—marvellous grower—terrific producer—a big challenge to Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) reports: healthy foliage, and bloom of good quality and quantity—vigorous and hardy (has survived 2 winters very well)—good colour. In the opinion of Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 3 yrs., 4 ft.) it is equal to Queen Elizabeth and he intends to increase his number—winters well—upright and vigorous plant with good foliage—flowers are abundant. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.) writes: light pink bloom with excellent form will put many H.T.s to shame—vigorous and hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 2 yrs., 51 in.) note: large, floriferous, semi-double blooms—colour dull but holds well—fair substance, cupped form and slight fragrance—abundant, glossy dark green foliage on upright, vigorous plant—some mildew—tender. Windsor R.S. (24 pls., 3 yrs.) states: H. T. type buds open flat—bushes were tall and vigorous—a little blackspot in August—a good bedding variety.

MARGOT FONTEYN, H.T. (McGredy '64). Salmon-orange. Small, well shaped, attractive blooms on small compact bush make it excellent for foreground planting, suggests Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.)—fragrant.

MARLENA, Fl. (Kordes '64). Crimson. 'A dwarf Lili Marlene,' writes Mr. Parker (1 pl., 5 yrs., 18 in.)—a free blooming, low-growing plant. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 24 in.) report: semi-double, floriferous bloom of a bright crimson that holds well—cupped form, good substance and slight fragrance—abundant, glossy, dark green foliage on a spreading, vigorous plant—mildews—tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MATTERHORN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). White. 'Excellent blooms on tall, upright plant, but not too plentiful' writes Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 4 yrs., 4 ft. 6 in.)—first basal shoots this plant produced were too late to survive winter. Mr. DeKelver (3 pls., 1-3 yrs.) notes: a white rose of good form but little fragrance—repeats well, long lasting—upright, vigorous plant with some mildew in latter part of summer. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 3 yrs.) considers this a good rose with long-lasting periods both in the garden and cut, however he was disappointed in its performance this year—produced one single stem with only a few basal shoots at eye level—looked like a tree rose—will stay with it. Mr. Goulding (3 pls., 3 yrs.) considers this one of the finest whites—prolific bloomer and puts on its best show in fall—very tall growing bush, and long stems on the large, high-centred blooms. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 2 yrs., 42 ins.) finds it not outstanding—Pascali and Virgo are much better whites—sparse bloomer—not a good repeater—upright bush, no disease

problems—variety appears tender and requires extra winter protection. 'I do not care for this one,' writes Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.)—white exhibition blooms but no fragrance—slow to repeat—needs protection against mildew—tall bush. Mr. Miller (3 pls., 4 yrs., 21 in.) rates this a very good white which seems to last when cut—good foliage and no trouble to keep it disease free—very little fragrance but a good hardy rose. Dr. Moyle is disappointed in this rose. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: vigorous growth and upright habit—prolific bloomer, and exhibition quality—really beautiful blooms on glossy, green foliage—slight fragrance—some mildew. 'This bush produces more bloom for our living room than any other rose in our garden,' claims Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs.)—tall, upright, sturdy bush with lots of well-shaped blooms. Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 44 in.) comments: creamy white, almost greenish white in well-formed bud—not a large flower when full, and form is then not so good—attractive light green foliage with sharp serrated edge on upright, clean-looking plant—disease resistant. Mr. Purvis (1 pl., 1 yr.) finds the growth tall and upright—smallish bloom but disbudding can produce nice show bloom of good form—colour is white with off-white shadings—big, healthy foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 2 yrs., 54 in.) observe: medium size, double flower blooms intermittently—color holds well—cupped form, fair substance and slight fragrance—abundant, glossy, medium green foliage on an upright, vigorous plant—mildews—many wintered out. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MAUDE COLE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Mauve/purple. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 1 yr). reports: short grower, bushy plant—deep lilac-purple bloom, full and lightly scented—dark, disease-resistant foliage—'few blooms but I like the color.'

MEXICANA, H.T. (J.&P. '65). Red blend. Mr. Magee (4 pls., various ages) reports: lovely, exhibition variety—long lasting buds and free bloomer. 'Gave a poor performance this year—probably due to the wet spring weather,' writes Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.)—medium size blooms produced on medium size plants which were not very vigorous—very slow to repeat—susceptible to blackspot. Blooms were of good form and very colourful, for the Windsor R.S. (104 pls., 1-2 yrs.)—dark-green foliage seems to be disease resistant—older planting of 24 bushes produced tall, vigorous plants—new planting of 80 bushes were not vigorous the first year.

MISS ALL AMERICAN BEAUTY (Maria Callas), H.T. (Meilland '65). Deep pink. 'Only two blooms on a poor 12 in. plant—but what blooms!' enthuses Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr.)—very long-lasting and fragrant—replaced this fall—sold on this one and must have more! Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs.) agrees: not a prolific bloomer but blooms are exhibition quality, bold colour and well-formed—vigorous bushy plant with healthy disease-free foliage. 'Takes a lot to beat this one—grows like a weed,' writes Mr. Jubien (2 pls., 1 yr., 36-42 in.)—large light pink blooms—good large leaves with no disease—seems to be hardy. Dr. Moyle (2 pls., 2 yrs.) states: one plant on north side of house—does very well there—vigorous, healthy, plenty of bloom. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) advises: plant has developed more this year—may try to move to a better location—flowers have lots of substance and good form—neck is rather slender for the heavy head—does not repeat very abundantly. 'A good exhibition type in bud or bloom,' observes Mr. Rogalski (4 pls., 1-2 yrs.)—large bloom and foliage on strong stems—clean and hardy—could have more bloom. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft. 6 in.) finds it vigorous and bushy, and inclined to spread—large, deep pink blooms are impressive but rather loose and a trifle blowsy—often misshapen.

MISS CANADA, H.T. (Blakeney '64). Rose madder with silver reverse. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: a second, older plant was winter-killed—more bloom on this plant but they are too small—colour satisfactory—plant low and sprawling. 'A thorny, vigorous, sprawling, hardy, free-blooming plant,' writes Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.)—frequent exhibition blooms—fragrant. Mr. Beaulieu (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) finds it a good grower but rather spreading—quantity of blooms of good coloring and quality, but not much fragrance—shiny foliage which resists disease almost as well as Peace—went through winter with flying colors—'I like this plant.' Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs., 24 in.) reports: low sprawling growth with healthy but skimpy foliage—sparse bloom but of good quality—'somewhat better results this year but note that I must prune to inside pointing buds next year.' Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) regrets performance has deteriorated to point that he will discard. 'A good show rose that responds to heavy feeding and produces lots of good, large long-lasting exhibition blooms,' observes Mr. DeKelver (6 pls., 1-3 yrs.)—some fragrance—stands up well in wet weather—spreading, vigorous, healthy bush with no mildew or blackspot, but not very hardy. Mr. Duffill (1 pl., 4 yrs.) comments on its good and bad qualities—can produce a beautiful show bloom but adverse conditions will promote a floppy, discoloured monster—however, I like it for its productive, strong, but sprawling growth—very hardy. Mr. Higgins (2 pls., 2 yrs.) notes: plants are small but blooms are more numerous this second year—good quality—foliage is healthy and disease resistant. Mr. Lemire claims the plants deplete very quickly when winter damaged—resents hard pruning in summer. In the opinion of Mr. Macpherson, (2 pls., 5 yrs.) it is one of the Best Exhibition Roses on the Bench—excellent blooms continuously produced on an erratic, thorny, spreading plant. Mr. Miller (2 pls., 4 yrs., 19 in.) (1 tree rose 2 yrs.) comments: very good bloom—good quantity and excellent two-tone pink color—very little fragrance—easy to look after with clean foliage—hardy. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: a prolific grower but spreading—foliage a lot like 'Peace'—nice fragrance—a Canadian rose to be proud of. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 2 yrs., 18 in.) observes: a low spreading bush—plants did well this year, producing many blooms of excellent form and attractive color—good foliage. Mr. Patte (2 pls., 2-4 yrs.) claims his plants are weak and sprawling—blooms are beautiful but scarce. 'It is an asset and an eye catcher—every garden should have it.' enthuses Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 3 yrs., one low, other 30 in.) —glossy, disease-resistant foliage—appears hardy—beautiful blooms—plants repeat well and often have many blooms. Royal Botanical Gardens (100 pls., 3 yrs., 45 in.) report: floriferous, double blooms but color fades fast—high-centred form, fair substance, moderate fragrance—abundant, glossy, dark green foliage on spreading plant, but it lacks vigor—mildews—tender. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl., 4 yrs.) advises: average height but sprawls badly—good foliage—winter hardy—blooms better formed than in other years but still become faded and floppy as they mature. Windsor R.S. (128 pls., 3 yrs.) adds: exhibition blooms produced on a low spreading bush—heavy with blackspot—leaves much to be desired. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISS WINDSOR, H.T. (Ellesmere '70). Vermillion. 'A real eye catcher' says Mr. Lemire—a sport of Tropicana that is darker and more fluorescent —blooms are larger and petals longer—repeats well—no disease—wintered—a beauty.

MISTER LINCOLN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Dark red. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: a second plant was winter killed but better performance this year, with more bloom on the remaining one—quality of bloom better in cooler weather—much darker colour and much richer appearance than any summer bloom. 'Highly fragrant, dark red blooms, many of exhibition quality,' says Mr. Bauer (3 pls., 2-3-4 yrs.)—came through winter unscathed to display vigorous growth—bloomed freely all year. Mr. Billington (2 pls., 2-3 yrs., 3 ft.) comments: sparse growth but healthy foliage—good exhibition form—not too many blooms but quality and fragrance leave nothing to be desired—a little mildew. Mr. DeKelver (4 pls., 1-4 yrs.) regards it as a good show rose in early stage—1 to a stem mostly, little fragrance, stands wet weather well—upright, vigorous and healthy—not very profuse bloomer but good colour. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) says: although not a prolific bloomer the flowers are of exhibition quality and rich velvety red colour—pleasing fragrance—tall growing, healthy plant but subject to some mildew. 'After 4 years one plant did manage two crops of three blooms,' writes Dr. Lea (2 pls., 4 yrs.)—the other only cropped once—will not be retained. 'Doesn't seem to like our Manitoba climate,' admits Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—two plants out of three failed to survive last winter and I shall not replace—survivor did not produce too well—3 or 4 blooms—good colour and fragrant, that is all—moderate growth with a touch of blackspot. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) observes: red, fragrant blooms—grows well—disease resistant—'I like this one for its color and fragrance.' Mr. Miller (1 pl., 4 yrs., 21 in.) states: vigorous growth—a very good fragrant red with lots of good quality bloom—no trouble with disease but I do not find this variety too hardy and give it lots of protection for the winter. It grows very tall and bushy for Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—good foliage but some blackspot—requires disbudding—fragrant—very hardy. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs.) repeats last year's rating—a strong, healthy bush with some excellent blooms but not too many. 'Does not flower as abundantly as its neighbour, Karl Herbst, but in some ways form and colour are better—intend to acquire another,' is the opinion of Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs., 4 ft.)—plant has developed well—fair number of flowers of splendid colour and good form, perhaps a little flat when full. Royal Botanical Gardens (37 pls., 3 yrs., 59 in.) find the medium size, double flower an intermittent bloomer—bright colour but fades fast—large, abundant, glossy light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—fair substance, moderate fragrance—quite rain resistant but some mildew—tender. Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 2 yrs.) points out its large velvety high-centred bloom of exhibition form—colour holds well—very good disease resistance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MOLDE, Fl. (Tantau '66). Brilliant scarlet. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) finds it grows better in the fall—low growing, bushy plant—no disease—good foliage. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 12 in.) observes: plant seems very dwarf—fair amount of bloom, very double—a dwarf Moulin Rouge.

MOONRAKER, Fl. (Harkness '68). Creamy white. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: spreading growth and free blooming first year—a promising variety—grew well. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 1 yr., 46 in.) rate it a medium size, semi-double intermittent bloomer of dull colour which fades fast—medium size light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—fair substance, high-centred form, moderate fragrance—some mildew.

NANCY REAGAN, H.T. (Morey '67). Orange scarlet. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 5 ft.) finds it a large, very full, well formed bloom that holds and is very beautiful—long stems—was slow first year.

NORDIA, Fl. (D. T. Poulsen '68.) Fluorescent red. Windsor R.S. (60 pls., 1 yr.) reports: blooms have many petals and are of good substance. Very good variety, but could have shown better growth—appears to have good disease resistance.

NORMAN HARTNELL, H.T. (Kordes '64). Deep cerise. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) states: vigorous grower—large bush—deep cerise colour, high-centred exhibition bloom—although last year blooms were few, this year I had abundant blooms—slight touch of mildew in fall—a prize winning bloom.

NORRIS PRATT, H.T. (Buisman '64). Deep yellow. 'I will watch this one next year as I like it very much,' promises Mr. Meier (2 pls., 1 yr.)—deep yellow blooms do not fade—good repeater. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) agrees: color excellent and does not fade—blooms of medium size, freely produced, always seemed one to cut—no disease—an excellent garden variety.

NORTHERN DANCER, H.T. (J. Schloen '65). Orange blend. Windsor R.S. (40 pls., 1 yr.) recommends this as a good garden rose—produced blooms of good form—disease resistance was good.

NORTH STAR, H.T. (Golik int. Ellesmere '64). Light silvery pink. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: good rose in very early stage but loses its form as it opens—fragrant—small compact bush, slender stems, fairly healthy. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 2 yrs., 24 in.) says it has no disease problems—compact, spreading bush—blooms are fragrant and borne in fair number, however, the form is very poor indeed—rose has really nothing to recommend it.

OKLAHOMA, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '64). Dark red. 'I find this an interesting addition to the reds,' says Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—a few lovely exhibition-type blooms—slow repeater—but I enjoy its lovely colour—tall growing, upright—this is my second bush and it seems sturdier than the last, but I don't feel it is a particularly sturdy rose. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.) writes: excellent highly-fragrant blooms that fascinated many—established plant no more vigorous than new one. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., 42 in.) comments: vigorous and bushy with large, dark-green, disease-resistant foliage—blooms dark red and very profuse but quality varies—very thick stems with exhibition blooms which open too quickly—tips of outer petals tend to go almost black—fragrant. 'This rose, in my opinion, is nothing to write home about,' says Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.)—lost them both over the winter—not hardy in this area. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 2 yrs., 54 in.) likes it more than he did last year, but still blooms lose their form too quickly—one of the darkest reds available—intensely fragrant, flowers borne in profusion, and a good repeater—vigorous, erect plant with no disease problems—some balling in wet weather. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: sprawling growth with good foliage—very hardy—fragrant, exhibition blooms—prolific—requires little disbudding. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAINT BOX, Fl. (Dickson '63). Yellow blend. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 5 yrs., 42 in.) reports: a striking variety—tall straight stems—blooms well with large trusses, large blooms of Masquerade coloring. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PALM SPRINGS, Fl. (Duehrsen int. Elmer '65). Red blend. A very prolific bloomer throughout the season for Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., 2 ft.)—blooms rather small and very attractive in bud but fade out badly—bush is healthy and disease resistant—low growing.

PAMELA'S CHOICE, H.T. (Bardill '68). Light yellow. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: light yellow sport of Piccadilly—mostly clear yellow but sometimes with an orange overlay—bushy growth and plenty of bloom—in its first year, looks like a bedding rose.

PARK ROYAL, Fl. (Eddie '67). Orange blend. Mrs. MacDonald writes: came safely through a severe winter—upright growth, pleasing healthy foliage—no disease—bloomed steadily all season—was still in bud at freeze-up—flowers of good quality and very long-lasting in an eye-catching colour. Royal Botanical Gardens (50 pls., 3 yrs., 33 in.) rate the bloom medium size, semi-double and floriferous—bright color but fades fast—abundant, light green foliage on a spreading plant that lacks vigor—fair substance, high-centred form, slight fragrance—mildews—tender.

PEER GYNT, H.T. (Kordes '68). Yellow. 'A poor, low growing bush was received that did very little,' says Dr. Lea (1 pl., 1 yr.)—the one bloom was only fair—medium yellow—will give it one more chance. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: yellow shading to a salmon edge in outer petals as bloom develops—variable colour from deep yellow to almost Peace-like colouring in cool weather—not quite exhibition although some blooms will be winners—strong growth and distinctive foliage—some blackspot but on the whole a healthy, free bloomer and good showy bedding variety. Royal Botanical Gardens (50 pls., 1 yr., 46 in.) state: floriferous—medium size, double blooms—bright color holds well—abundant, medium green foliage on vigorous upright plant—high-centred form, fair substance and moderate fragrance—some mildew. Windsor R.S. (40 pls., 1 yr.) observes: produced blooms of decorative form—good disease resistance—one of the best yellows.

PERFECTA SUPERIOR, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: upright, very vigorous and healthy bush—deep pink blooms of exhibition form—may not be too winter hardy—lost all previous plantings. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PERNILLE POULSEN, Fl. (Poulsen '65). Pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) finds this has good growing habits—free blooming, attractive flowers—definitely an asset. 'One of the best of the pink floribundas,' writes Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—a healthy, vigorous plant producing clusters of coral pink blooms of excellent form and substance. A very small, low-growing bush for Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.)—surprisingly large quantities of large, bright reddish pink blooms—most attractive—an excellent rose and one of the most showy in the garden. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 1 yr.) rates this a very lovely rose—medium height—delicate pink shading—no disease. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: my plant does not grow—the fault of the plant, not the variety—blooms very pleasing in color and very fragrant—am getting some new plants. Royal Botanical Gardens (30 pls., 3 yrs., 42 in.) report: floriferous, semi-double blooms—bright color but fades fast—abundant medium green foliage—good substance, slight fragrance—vigorous, upright plant with some mildew—tender. Windsor R.S. (60 pls., 3 yrs.) observes: produced decorative blooms—a little blackspot—fair performance.

PETER FRANKENFELD, H.T. (Kordes '66). Deep pink. 'Deep pink blooms are small but bloom well—hope they improve next year,' writes Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr.)—medium growing, upright bush with clean foliage with some blackspot but my spray program was very poor this year—quite good growth but found this a very dreary contribution to my garden—the glowing reports from other members make me think I have a misnamed rose—may be better next year—will report again. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr.) calls it upright, vigorous, free-flowering—very long-lasting, unusual pink

shade blooms that reached exhibition quality at season's end—fall-planted another. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: this deep pink is an excellent rose—produces lots of blooms of good form—tall and vigorous with good foliage—no disease as yet. 'A bed of this rose would look excellent,' suggests Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft.)—a very good deep pink rose that deserves to be used more widely—good producer—heavy foliage on tall growing bush. Mr. Lemire reports plants filled with perfectly formed exhibition blooms of the most fluorescent bright pink—waiting for the show table—takes two years to mature but looking forward to seeing it after ten. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says it did not give as good a performance this year which was probably due to the wet spring weather—better later in the summer but only reached medium height and was slow to repeat—blooms produced were of good quality. 'Form and colour seem good but have not seen many blooms yet,' observes Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) —plant seems healthy and moderately vigorous—will watch carefully next year. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) comments: another good deep pink—good producer—blooms a little on small side but of exhibition form—compact upright bush—disease free. 'An excellent rose,' writes Mr. Westbrook (4 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.)—deep pink exhibition blooms which last well on bush or when cut—tall, upright, healthy plant—appears hardy. Windsor R.S. (12 pls., 3 yrs.) agrees: produced blooms of exhibition form and medium size—some blooms were between medium and large—could be a good exhibition rose—disease resistance was good.

PHARAOH, H.T. (Meilland '67). Red, darker reverse. Mr. Lemire writes: shiny, dark foliage, upright growth, no disease—blooms too flat for exhibition. Produced large blooms which repeated fairly well for Mr. Morden (2 pls., 1 yr.)—bushes were medium size and susceptible to blackspot—overall, their performance the first year was fairly good.

PINK RIBBON, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '66). Deep pink. Blooms with good form and foliage—compact—not too vigorous, rates Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 2 yrs.)

PLAIN TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Medium red. Royal Botanical Gardens (40 pls., 3 yrs., 31 in.) report: small, semi-double blooms—floriferous—bright colour holds well—petals frequently with white streaks—glossy medium green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—cupped form, good substance, slight fragrance—mildews—tender.

PRINCESS, H.T. (Laperriere '64). Vermillion. Mr. Lemire writes: bright orange-red with bright foliage—well spaced—slow growing—when I saw it in England it was the most beautiful thing but here in my garden it has a long way to go to the show table. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 1 yr.) finds first year it was short and lacking in vigor—hopes for improved growth next year—intense orange-red colour—double bloom is of exhibition standard in cool weather but is flat in the summer months.

RED DEVIL, H.T. (Dickson '67). Scarlet with lighter reverse. 'This is a very good red rose—I'm trying to get more stock,' says Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., 36 in.)—included to be slender—good foliage with no disease—as named, bloom is scarlet with lighter reverse—plenty of it and of excellent quality and a good deal of fragrance. Mr. Lemire comments: a good exhibition bloom in the warm weather—when the others have flopped this one will be standing on the Queen's table—grows well and winters well—I have twelve and will keep them. 'Very fine exhibition variety—should supersede Karl Herbst,' writes Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.)—medium red with lighter reverse, not a bi-colour—double, high-centred

bloom, adequate bloomer, few faults and nice foliage. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr). reports: scarlet red—strong, healthy foliage with no disease—blooms are very large and take longer to open—it will take strong stems to support it—our plant was very slow to get going so it will be next year before I can judge it properly. 'Produced large blooms of exhibition form which were slow to repeat,' observes Mr. Morden (2 pls., 2 yrs.)—blooms have good substance and open slowly—medium size bush has dark green, glossy foliage which appears to be completely disease-resistant—on October 31 the foliage was still in excellent condition—produced some blind shoots in the spring. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1 yr., 2 ft. 6 in.) praises this as a magnificent exhibition rose with many petals—perfect form, and fragrant—good foliage—has the familiar white streak in many of the guard petals which can be removed without being missed—lasts well when cut—the exhibitor's delight. Mr. Westbrook (8 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.) agrees: exhibition blooms, all seem perfectly formed—excellent for cutting—vigorous grower with strong, firm canes—'a real winner—difficult to fault this one in any department.'

RED GOLD, Fl. (Dickson '67). Golden yellow edged cherry red. 'This is a good rose, and the ladies should use it more for decorative work,' writes Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 2 yrs., 24 in.)—rather slender in habit, clean foliage and no disease—bloom is red with gold overtones and plenty of it—very continuous and long lasting. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 2 yrs.) suggests this is a real good bedding rose—tall, vigorous bush with clean foliage—produced medium size blooms of H.T. form, in abundance—colour is appealing—same growth habit as Sea Pearl.

RED LION, H.T. (McGredy '66). Medium red. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: nicely shaped, medium size bush—blooms are very attractive bright red, and exhibition size—not overly generous with its blooms—a show rose. 'This will be a good rose but requires patience with its slow development,' comments Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—low growing bush—two good crops of light red, exhibition quality blooms—promises well. Mr. Lemire reports: very bright red in bud that holds well into full bloom—bright, full, shiny and large foliage on upright bush with no disease—when the weather is right, one of the best show roses—'to think I threw this one out three years ago and now I have a dozen.' Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.) rates this a tall, strong grower with very long pointed buds—exhibition quality especially in cool weather—lacks number of petals but large outer petals unfold slowly and hold nice bud—doesn't seem to have had enough publicity. Windsor R.S. (30 pls., 2 yrs.) observes: produced large blooms of exhibition form—bushes were vigorous this year—dark green foliage appears to be disease resistant—a good variety.

RED QUEEN, H.T. (Kordes '68). Medium red. Mr. Lemire enthuses: an enormous, red exhibition rose—upright, robust habit gives extra long stems for cutting—watch this win on the show table—absolutely no mildew or blackspot—blooms tilt to the side when they are fully opened. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 1 yr.) agrees: first year's performance like magic—blooms are of exhibition form—nothing better for disease resistance—excellent variety. 'What a recommendation from both reporters!' comment your editors.

REG. WILLIS, H.T. (McGredy '66). Rose red. Dr. Lea (3 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.) writes: all three plants developed very rapidly and performed splendidly—flowers are well formed, light red—repeat frequently—excellent performance in the Fall. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) says: doubt whether this is worth keeping—plant is weak in appearance and has produced only three or four blooms—colour and form seem good enough but certainly have not

shown enough to form an opinion—perhaps stock is weak; location is good enough—so far this one is a disappointment. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 42 in.) report: medium size, double, with intermittent bloom—bright colour fades fast—abundant, dark green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—poor substance, high-centered form, slight fragrance—mildew—tender. 'Good bedding variety,' claims Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 2 yrs.)—H.T. buds open flat—vigorous bush—disease resistance is good.

ROBERT COTTON, H.T. (Ellesmere '68). White flushed pink at edges. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.) rates this vigorous and bushy—foliage good, and disease resistant—blooms are profuse but poor quality—attractive in bud form but open to a ragged, unattractive and small flower. 'One of the most misshaped roses I have ever seen,' notes Mr. Lemire—glossy Peace-like foliage and growth.

ROMAN HOLIDAY, Fl. (Lindquist '66). Orange with yellow base. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 23 in.) report: floriferous, semi-double blooms—bright color holds well—glossy, medium green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—cupped form, good substance, slight fragrance—susceptible to blackspot—tender. 'Continues to perform well as a colorful bedder,' writes Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 4 yrs.)—blooms in clusters, long-lasting—the flashy red-orange tints give a lift to the garden. Windsor R.S. (56 pls., 2-3 yrs.) writes: produced decorative blooms—disease resistance was good—a good variety.

ROSE OF TRALEE, Fl. (McGredy '64). Rose-pink blend. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) says it is an attractive large flower in cerise that does not blend with our many orange-reds of today—'hard to know where to put it.' (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL CANADIAN, H.T. (Morey int. J.&P. '68). Medium red. Mr. Beaulieu (2 pls., 1 yr., 15 in.) finds this is not a fast grower—very, very few blooms of good colour—a compact bush with foliage quite resistant to disease, but on the dull side—they have to go through their first winter here—next summer will be a better time for a fair report. Mr. Billington (2 pls., 1 yr., 24 in.) rates it vigorous and bushy—bloom is good quality but not profuse—good foliage, appears disease resistant—although plants were put in garden late this spring they developed very quickly and provided bloom in August—'so far I like this variety.' Mr. Duffill (2 pls., 1 yr.) adds: I too was late planting and the plants weren't in the best of condition—had only 2 blooms and these were grown in competition with established plants—reserve judgment for another year. 'Very pleasantly surprised with this rose,' writes Mrs. Foot (1 pl., 1 yr.)—good growth and foliage and plenty of well formed blooms—good colour—not much fragrance. 'Consider this one of the top reds,' maintains Mr. Goulding (4 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.)—an outstanding red on nicely shaped upright-growing bush—blooms of excellent form and substance, and nicely fragrant—free bloomer—some mildew. Mr. Higgins (2 pls., 1 yr.) observes: moderate growth and height—less bloom than I hoped—foliage has good appearance and showed no disease—slight fragrance. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: medium height, upright, resistant to blackspot—large, deep red blooms have good form, high-centred, slow to repeat—fragrant—hope for more blooms the second year. 'A good red rose—the only thing wrong with it is a shortage of bloom,' comments Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 2 yrs., 24-30 in.)—blooms red with tapered bud—some fragrance—bushy growth; foliage is good and no disease. 'This is a good rose!' claims Dr. Lea (2 pls., 1 yr.)—first year's performance was above average—blooms are well formed and hold their shape well without fading—

the equal of any well-established dark red. Mr. Lemire states: received plants in June—poor shape and no roots—looks like an exhibition rose—very clear colour—will increase. This proved a weak grower for Mr. Mayer (3 pls., 1 yr., 24 in.) but was placed in a poor location—the few blooms produced were intensely fragrant, bright glimmering red in color and of fairly good form—may try in a new spot next year—spreading habit. Mr. McDougall (3 pls., 1 yr.) says it was late getting started—few blooms but good quality and slight fragrance—likes the blooms—should be a good rose—a little blackspot. 'Healthy and a very large, lush bloom, but not enough of them,' suggests Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs., 6 ft.) 'This plant showed a lot of promise in first year—it may be one of the better reds,' claims Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.). Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 1 yr., 30 in.) thinks he was rather late in planting but they developed well and were quite bushy—have produced a reasonable number of blooms for first year—these are of good form, good substance, pointed centre—perhaps neck is a little weak—inclined to hang a little and lose lustre—appearance of one spoiled a little by cutter bee.

SAFARI, Fl. (Tantau '66). Yellow blend. 'A good garden rose,' claims Mr. Morden (1 pl., 3 yrs.)—medium size bush of moderate vigor produced medium size blooms which repeated fairly well—foliage is clean. Windsor R.S. (14 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: this rose could not be evaluated as it never grew.

SANTE FE, H.T. (McGredy '67). Salmon-pink. 'Blooms of good form and substance, and show quality,' claims Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.)—a medium size, vigorous, healthy bush but all too few blooms—plant is quite disease resistant. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: bush is tall and rather weak, and only a few blooms were produced but they were all very attractive, particularly in autumn, when the colour is very deep. 'Attractive, well-formed, medium-sized variety,' states Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—somewhat bushy in growth and quite healthy—occasionally large enough for exhibition—much disbudding necessary, and necks of blooms are short. Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 2 yrs., 36 in.) finds the blooms are of an interesting, luminous salmon-pink, and very fragrant—not as profuse a bloomer as he would like and the flowers are borne on stems that are somewhat short, but it is healthy and the flowers of good form—spreading habit—'I shall keep it!' Royal Botanical Gardens (60 pls., 2 yrs., 48 in.) observe: floriferous—medium-size, double bloom — dull colour and it fades fast — abundant, medium green foliage on spreading plant that lacks vigor—high-centred form, fair substance and moderate fragrance—mildews—tender.

SCARLET KNIGHT (Samuri), Gr. (Meilland int. J.&P. '68). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Packard writes: black buds open into rather flat but attractive blooms that last well—very velvety—prominent yellow stamens. Royal Botanical Gardens (15 pls., 2 yrs., 53 in.) note: large, double, floriferous blooms—bright colour that holds well—frequently white streaks on petals—high-centred form, fair substance, lacks fragrance—abundant, glossy, medium green foliage on upright, vigorous plant—mildews—tender.

SCENTED AIR, Fl. (Dickson '64). Salmon-pink. 'This is a poor Pink Peace,' observes Mr. Lemire—color is geranium red, sweetly scented—flat, loosely-shaped single blooms on long straight stems. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 1 yr.) claims: tall, vigorous, bushy plant—salmon-pink, single blooms to a stem—very attractive—scent very faint—disease free. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., 36 in.) finds it has tall stems for first year but not many blooms, which are large and thin and often produced singly on end of stem—bought it

for its name but has very little fragrance. 'Does not produce like a floribunda,' says Mr. Westbrook (3 pls., 2 yrs.)—all blooms one to a stem, no clusters—cannot detect any scent—too few blooms, too close to ground as bush is low grower—not worth repeating.

SEA PEARL, Fl. (Dickson '64). Shrimp shaded peach and cream. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: bush is very vigorous, tall growing—needs protection against mildew—H.T. type blooms—very lovely rose in the summer—good repeater. Mrs. Packard (3 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) says: charming, long-lasting in bud form—lovely H.T. type bloom—many single to stem. 'Good trusses of H.T. type blooms set well apart,' notes Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 42 in.)—tall, good stems—blooms rather thin. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SHANNON, H.T. (McGredy '65). Rose-red. 'This is a very well-shaped rose of exhibition quality—rather sparse bloomer but worth waiting for,' says Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 yr.)—little fragrance—good foliage on upright to spreading bush—quite hardy—does well in adverse weather, and no disease as yet. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: a moderate sized bush—quite disease resistant—blooms are show quality but all too few—slight fragrance. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) believes this is an excellent new rose—a good healthy, medium-tall bush—produced a satisfactory succession of very loose, well formed rose-pink blooms—many of exhibition quality. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 3 yrs.) reports it to be upright with dark green foliage—many exhibition blooms but buds take their time in opening—fragrant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) observes: no one in this area had any good blooms—few and always malformed—discarding. 'I like it,' says Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.)—plant has developed well—has not produced too many blooms as yet but they are of a good colour and beautiful form—lots of substance and the heads are held up proudly—healthy looking bush is disease resistant—no mildew—would like another plant. 'Good form and bloom, but shy with flowers,' adds Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.)—hardy—compact. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 39 in.) rate it a medium-size, double, intermittent bloomer—dull colour fades fast—glossy, dark green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—cupped form with confused centres, fair substance, moderate fragrance—mildews—tender. Produced blooms of exhibition quality for Windsor R.S. (20 pls., 3 yrs.)—nice in bud stage—flowers hold well—disease resistance is good.

SIERRA DAWN, H.T. (Armstrong '67). Pink blend. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 3 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: seems to be good only in a few areas—colour was a rich pink but the form was generally very poor and I had not enough blooms.

SIMON BOLIVAR, H.T. (Armstrong '66). Orange-red. 'A HE-man rose, very strong; long-lasting flowers but too many thorns—discarding.' writes Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 3 yrs., 6 ft.). Windsor R.S. (64 pls., 3 yrs.) claims it produced large exhibition blooms which were very colorful—bush is a good grower—foliage is clean—a good variety.

SHIRALEE, H.T. (Dickson '65). Saffron yellow flushed with marigold. 'A bright color spot in any garden,' claims Mr. Lemire—deep yellow flushed pink—beautiful, shiny, well-spaced foliage on upright grower that loves to produce basal shoots—high centred buds that never make exhibition blooms. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: this could be a good rose—produced medium size blooms of exhibition form and good substance which are very attractive—repeats well—bush was medium size the first year—some black-

spot. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls., 4 yrs.) finds it is hard hit by winter and has to start all growth from near ground level; hence cannot make a large bush in this area—blooms bright and sparkling, medium size, and very attractive—healthy foliage.

SILVER STAR, H.T. (Kordes '66). Lavender. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) finds it a disappointment—sparse bloom on low growing bush—lavender colour but she still prefers Sterling Silver over this one. 'Small, well-shaped blooms,' writes Mr. Lemire—crested on medium length well-clothed stems—repeats well and winters well too—just short of being a real exhibition rose. 'The best lavender rose I have seen,' claims Mr. Meier (3 pls., 1 yr.)—very fragrant—good grower with no disease—blooms are very good form and hold a long time before fading—this is truly a lovely new rose and one of my favourites. 'The most pleasing in the lavender H.T.s for colour,' states Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.)—highly fragrant blooms of exhibition quality—tall, stout stems—did not produce well this year—some blackspot. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: good showing in the spring and again in the fall—good fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) adds: well formed blooms—fairly free—very fragrant (violets)—sturdy, disease-resistant plant—hardy here. It gave a poor performance for the Windsor R.S. (40 pls., 3 yrs.)—blue is good in bud stage—bush is poor grower with no vigor—some blackspot.

SIR LANCELOT, Fl. (Harkness '67). Pale gold. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) records: spreading growth with attractive gold flowers that fade with age—a worthwhile variety in its first year here—blackspots.

SMOKY, H.T. (J.&P. '70). Dark red blend. 'Can produce a good bloom,' writes Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.)—dark red with a brownish edge to outer petals—blooms were variable; summer bloom wasn't unusual but with fall the bloom approached exhibition quality—bush and blooming were ordinary.

SONJA HORTSMANN, H.T. (Kordes '66). Deep red. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: gave a good performance—blooms have very good form—very vigorous grower and bloomer – dark green foliage with good disease resistance.

SUMMER QUEEN, H.T. (Delforge & Fils '67). White edged pink. 'As a grandiflora this one could be a winner but blooms too small for H.T.,' states Mr. Lemire—shiny foliage—dresses like Queen Elizabeth—loves to grow—no disease.

SUMMER RAINBOW, H.T. (R. Jelly int. C.&P. '67). Pink blend. Mr. Morden (1 pl., 2 yrs.) claims it produced medium size blooms which repeated fairly well—medium size bush, moderately vigorous—some blackspot—a good garden rose.

SUPREME, H.T. (LeGrice '66). Light yellow. 'Continuous exhibition blooms,' writes Mr. Lemire—a robust grower with shiny foliage—no disease.

SWEET AFTON, H.T. (Armstrong '64). White with blush pink reverse. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: delicate, pink-white—good foliage—tall sturdy bush—long-lasting attractive blooms are fragrant. 'A beautiful name wasted that could have been used on a plant more deserving,' comments Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr.)—sweetly scented, colorless blooms; neither white nor pink—hardly an exhibition type—vigorous and upright. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 1 yr.) writes: one of the most successful introductions into my rose beds this year—prolific, beautiful blooms which are excellent for cutting and arrangements. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 6 yrs., 8 ft.) claims it is a very vigorous plant that enjoys a very sunny location—the shell pink, large

blooms are very fragrant and plentiful. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 2 yrs., 65 in.) observe: semi-double, large, floriferous blooms—bright colour holds well—large, abundant, dark green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—cupped form, fair substance, slight fragrance—mildews—tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SWEET TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Lemon to white. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 19 in.) note: small, double, intermittent bloomer—bright colour holds well—medium, light green foliage on spreading plant that lacks vigor—high-centred form, fair substance, moderate fragrance—mildews—tender.

SWEET VIVIEN, Fl. (Raffel int. Port Stockston Nursery '63). Pink with light yellow centre. Mrs. Packard (3 pls., 4 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) writes: this seedling of Little Darling and Rosa odoratta is one of the most charming and unusual spring-like loveliness that ever graced a garden—and the best part, no disease or pests ever bother it—if it is not too tender, it is a beauty for everyone—nice stamens—semi-double. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SYMPATHIE, Cl. (Kordes '67). Red. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: beautiful red, H.T. type blooms in June—little repeat bloom—better in June than Heidelberg—strong, healthy growth.

TIKI, Fl. (McGredy '65). Light shell pink. Mrs. Akehurst (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: large, free-flowering blooms—tall, erect growth—hardy—a nice addition to the floribundas. 'This rates very near the top in new floribundas,' writes Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.)—large, healthy bush that repeats well—blooms are small, H.T. shaped, changing in color from soft salmon pink to a reddish pink—attractive in all stages and very long-lasting. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 2 yrs., 25 in.) rate it a medium, semi-double flower that is a stingy bloomer—dull colour fades fast—medium foliage on plant that lacks vigor—cupped form and slight fragrance—mildews—first year's performance rather poor.

TIMOTHY EATON, H.T. (McGredy '68). Salmon pink. 'Have seen better pinks, but maybe it will do better next year,' comments Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 1 yr.)—medium height, upright grower—clear pink, small blooms—some blackspot. This has been a disappointment for Dr. Lea (2 pls., 1 yr.)—one bush large and upright; the other one sprawling and low growing—blooms are unimpressive pale pink—globular shape—open poorly and at no stage are they at all particularly attractive. Mr. Lemire writes: loose, well-shaped blooms without enough petals for exhibition—vigorous, upright-growing stems with glossy foliage—this is a bedder. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) differs in opinion when he says well-shaped medium sized flower on a fine strong, healthy bush—first crop of blooms in June was very lovely—well formed and more rose-coloured than Santa Fe—later blooms were not quite as nice. Mr. Morden (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: medium size bushes produce large blooms which lack substance—blooms open too fast for exhibition—repeats fairly well—some blackspot—fair performance the first year.

TIPTOP, Fl. (Tantau '63). Salmon to dark rose. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 12 in.) writes: so far, dwarf plant—bloomed well in early season but very little later—colour is pleasing. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TORCHY, Fl. (Armstrong '70). Rose vermillion. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., 2 ft.) says: the spring and fall blooms were exquisite—perfect form and quite full—not enough blooms so far, but hoping.

TOWN TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '67). Bright orange to orange red. Royal Botanical Gardens (40 pls., 3 yrs., 19 in.) finds it quite rain resistant—small, double, intermittent bloomer—bright colour holds well—small, glossy, dark green foliage on upright plant that lacks vigor—high-centred form, good substance, slight fragrance—mildews—tender.

TOY CLOWN, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '66). White edged with red. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: miniature Kordes Perfecta—excellent form but shy on bloom—needs protection—a good one to have, even with its faults.

TRADITION, H.T. (Kordes '66). Scarlet-crimson. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 3 yrs.) rates this not of exhibition calibre—after 2 years of sparse blooms these bushes decided to go to town in September of this year and produced dozens of blooms. Mr. Meier (2 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: flattish, scarlet-crimson blooms—long lasting—not impressed with this one. 'Plant is hardy, foliage is nice, and a fair number of blooms of a beautiful rich scarlet-crimson colour,' says Mr. Patterson—however the form of the flower does not appeal—like a small dahlia—flowers hang on and hold colour, but he is discarding it this year. Royal Botantical Gardens (15 pls., 3 yrs., 57 in.) report: medium size, double, floriferous bloom—bright colour holds well—abundant, glossy, medium green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—high-centred form, fair substance, slight fragrance—mildews—tender. Windsor R.S. (16 pls., 3 yrs.) rates it a good garden rose—produced small blooms in abundance—clean foliage.

UNCLE SAM (The Winner), H.T. (Warriner int. Howard '65). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: lovely bud—fragrant—loose blooms on opening—upright growth. Mr. Barker (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 4 ft.) writes: good growth, large bloom, good colour—foliage is light green.

VALENCIA, H.T. (Kordes int. J.&P. '67). Orange red. 'Very good in this color class,' writes Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 2 yrs., 30-36 in.)—somewhat taller growing and larger blooms than Vienna Charm—bloom is orange blend, of good substance—not too many, but excellent quality—excellent foliage with no disease. Mrs. Packard (5 pls., 2-5 yrs., 2 ft.) explains: I understand the new rose Old Timer should replace this beauty that won't grow or bloom, yet has a most fabulous flower when it does. Windsor R.S. (80 pls., 1-2 yrs.) comments: produced exhibition blooms—rejects pruning—some black-spot.

VARIETY CLUB, Fl. (McGredy '65). Pink on cream and yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 4 yrs.) claims this is still one of the best producers in the floribunda class—an excellent bedding variety.

VERSAILLES, H.T. (Delbard '68). Light pink. Mr. Lemire writes: pastel pink in bud that holds a promise of a beautiful exhibition rose that never comes—in cool weather the stems just keep on growing eight foot and still no bloom—no disease problem—last year I shall report this one. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) agrees—not a free bloomer and bloom is too small for such huge growth—not exhibition for me—blooms attractive, medium size and not too many petals—very tall, rugged growth with good foliage—mildews.

VIENNA WALTZ, H.T. (Tantau '65). Crimson. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: not much growth—colour is good and stands up to sun or rain—blooms open with not much form—lasts well when cut.

WESTERN SUN, H.T. (Poulsen '65). Deep yellow. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) claims: small bush but a prolific bloomer—one of the best yellows. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: still like this rose—lots of well formed

exhibition blooms—small bush with good foliage—winters well and quite free from disease—fragrant. 'Prolific exhibition bloomer,' comments Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs.)—growth compact and clean—some blackspot—hardy—slight fragrance. 'Very few blooms, though they are a good rich yellow, but too globular,' reports Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft. 6 in.)—hope someone soon hybridizes a GOOD yellow—my best is still Phyllis Gold from about 1938. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: deep yellow blooms with excellent form—compact but not too vigorous.

WHISKEY MAC, H.T. (Tantau '67). Yellow and pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) finds it a lovely bright apricot, on the gold side, produced in quantity on a strong bushy plant—not exhibition but lovely in the garden—medium sized bud opening to a good sized open bloom—nice foliage, fairly healthy but some blackspot. 'It is very striking to see 6 or more blooms out at one time,' says Mr. Meier (5 pls., 2 yrs.)—blooms last for a long time even in the hot sun—medium size bush—vigorous grower and no disease—blooms are fast to repeat—very fragrant. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 1 & 2 yrs., 24 in.) reports: a fair plant, medium to small blooms that open flat—many petals—very fragrant—colour is very attractive.

WISBECH GOLD, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden-yellow edged pinkish-red. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: a healthy, upright bush with dark green foliage—blooms are large and globular—deep yellow with reddish edging is attractive until the late stages when they fade badly—colour much deeper in the fall. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: small-growing bushy plants—long lasting—no disease—blooms are many but on the small side so I am not so fond of it. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 4 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: still very inconsistent—fairly often has excellent form and colour—sparse bloomer—dark green, glossy, healthy foliage. 'With me it is an excellent bedder and never out of bloom,' says Mr. Westbrook (4 pls., 1 & 2 yrs.)—medium height, bushy plant with glossy, healthy foliage—can be hard hit by winter and makes a fairly slow recovery—blooms not large but plenty of them—some fading but no worse than with many others—have ordered 4 more for next year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WORLD'S FAIR SALUTE, H.T. (Morey '64). Red, Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 3 yrs., 59 in.) report: medium size, double blooms—floriferous—bright colour fades fast—abundant medium green foliage on upright plant that lacks vigor—high-centred form and slight fragrance—mildews—tender. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

YELLOW QUEEN ELIZABETH, Gr. (Vlaeminck int. Fryer's Nursery '64.) Apricot yellow, fading to cream. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs., 6 ft.) states: vigorous, but upward growth for the most part—bloom is cream yellow, profuse in spring and fall but little bloom in midsummer—good quality—foliage is large, medium green and disease-resistant—although tall and somewhat spindly, this variety can be an attractive background garden rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

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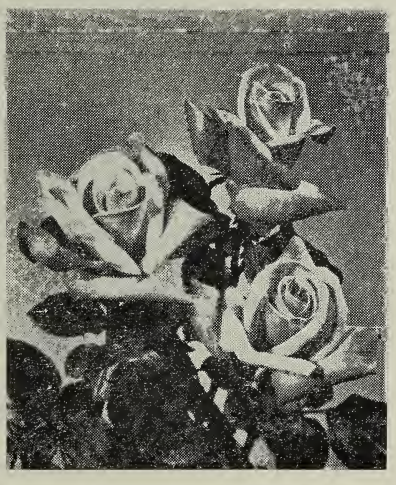

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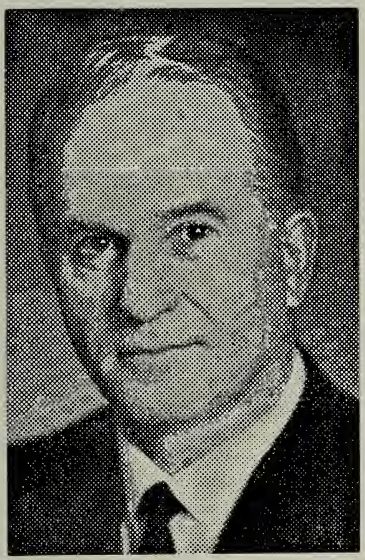

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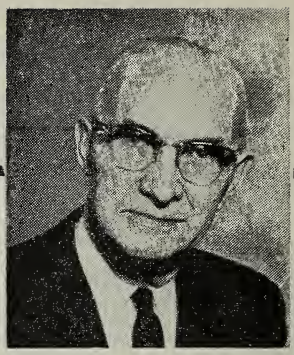

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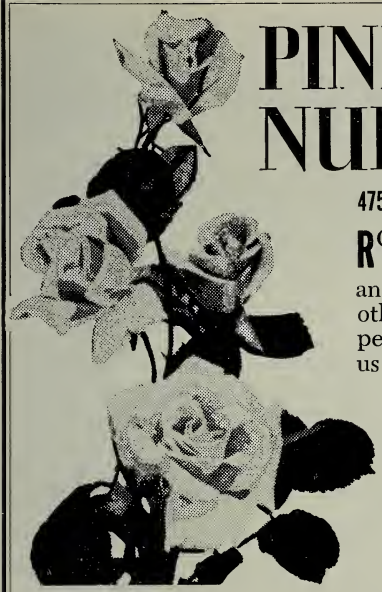

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M—McGredy **P**—Poulsen **K**—Kordes **B**—Buisman **H**—Harkness

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Fragrant Charm (K70) red
Ginger Rogers (M70) salmon coral
Lady Seton (M67) rich pink
Mischief (M62) coral salmon
Peer Gynt (K68) yellow
Piccadilly (M61) scarlet and yellow
Red Lion (M67) red
Red Queen (Liebestraum) (K68) red
Reg. Willis (M67) rosy-red
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Shannon (M66) rose-pink
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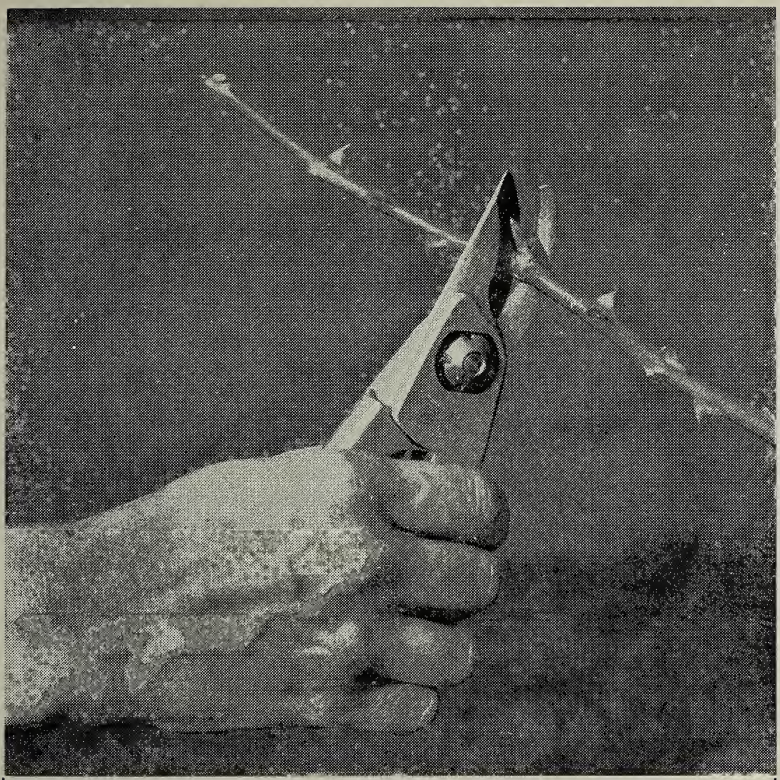

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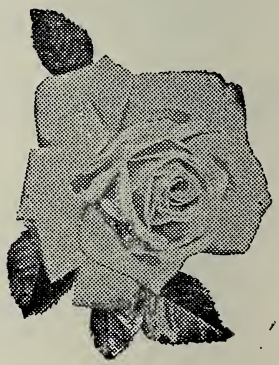

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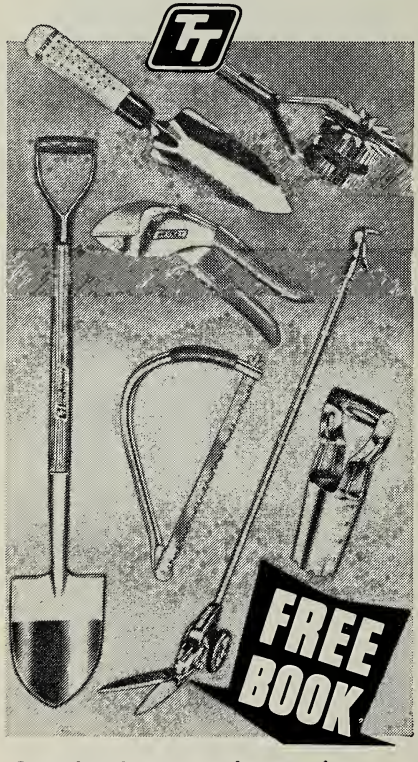

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